United Nations S/2016/1059

Security Council

Distr.: General
14 December 2016

Original: English

Letter dated 14 December 2016 from the Permanent Representatives of Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as co-chairs of the Informal Expert Group on Women and Peace and Security, would like to share a summary note of the meeting held on 28 November 2016 (see annex).

We would be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Román **Oyarzun**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Matthew **Rycroft**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations

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Annex to the letter dated 14 December 2016 from the Permanent Representatives of Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Informal Expert Group on Women and Peace and Security

Summary of the follow-up meeting on Afghanistan, 28 November 2016

The meeting was attended in New York by members of the Security Council and Council members elected for 2017, as well as representatives of the United Nations Secretariat, agencies, funds, and programmes. The main briefers from the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) were the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Pernille Kardel, and the Director of the Human Rights Unit, Danielle Bell. They were accompanied by senior Mission staff and country representatives of United Nations entities, agencies, funds and programmes in Kabul.

The Deputy Special Representative noted the difficult security and political context in Afghanistan, drawing attention to conflict-related violence, which continues to have a devastating impact on women and girls, including restrictions on freedom of movement, the right to education, health and livelihoods. Nevertheless, improvements had been achieved in the representation of women in the past six months: the target for seats allocated to women had increased from 22 to 25 per cent and 11 women had been elected to lead within provincial councils. Furthermore, significant commitments towards gender equality and women's empowerment had been made at the Brussels Conference on Afghanistan, held on 4 and 5 October 2016. The Deputy Special Representative concluded by outlining three key issues to focus on: the inclusion of women in peace processes with the Taliban and other groups, the involvement of women in the political process on the gender agenda and the economic empowerment of women.

The UNAMA Human Rights Unit provided an overview of the impact of the conflict on the rights of Afghan women. UNAMA continues to record instances of anti-Government elements restricting the access of women to education, health care and livelihoods, which in turn limits the participation of women in public and political spheres. The Mission also noted the impact of violent extremism on women, including incidents of anti-Government elements and pro-Government militia targeting women, including executions and lashings for moral crimes, spying or speaking out against the Government. Women human rights defenders and women in the public sphere had been subjected to attacks, intimidation and harassment.

The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), as the secretariat of the Informal Expert Group, provided an overview of the key recommendations for the Security Council outlined in the background note, including the need for provisions on gender equality and the protection of women to be maintained in the renewal of the mandate of UNAMA and for close collaboration between the Informal Expert Group on Women and Peace and Security and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to

resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism to ensure stronger gender analysis and information in the Committee's thematic assessments, visits and technical assistance recommendations on Afghanistan.

In response to questions from Council members, participants in New York and Kabul added the following points:

- Dialogue with the Taliban: UNAMA has discussed with the Taliban the increased number of killings of women in Taliban-controlled areas. Although the Taliban denied that that was happening, they agreed to raise the matter with senior leadership and communicate directives to commanders on the ground to prohibit killings. While the Taliban claims to fully support the rights of women in terms of access to education, marriage and freedom of movement, this is not reflected by the reality on the ground.

- Engagement with religious leaders: UN-Women has supported the Ministry of Women's Affairs in engaging religious leaders in advocacy for the registration of marriages. Recently, a UN-Women HeForShe champion requested that the Ulema Council of Afghanistan issue a fatwa on the prohibition of the cultural practice of settling disputes by trading a young virgin girl.

- Rule of law and the justice sector: There have been improvements in the representation of women in the justice sector, despite the failure to appoint the President's first female Supreme Court judge nomination, Aneesa Rasuli. Instead, she was appointed chief judge of the national anti-corruption court, established by the President. Currently, five deputy attorney generals are women. The revised criminal procedure code contains improved language, thanks to advocacy by UNAMA during the four-year revision process, including a gender-neutral definition of rape, the concept of consent in the definition of the use of force and the prohibition of the prosecution of a victim if rape is not proved.

- Security sector: The Afghan National Police and the Ministry of Interior Affairs have continued to conduct training in the past six months, including the training of 250 women at the cadet level in Turkey. Efforts have also been focused on establishing protective measures to reduce threats to women serving and to women examining and implementing measures to increase police service to women in the community. The United Nations Development Programme is working with the UNAMA Human Rights Unit in due diligence risk assessment and operating procedures, prioritizing the protection and safety of women police officers. UNAMA has also been working with the Women's Advisory Security Committee to discuss initiatives and actions to promote and protect Afghan national women police officers.

The co-chairs thanked UNAMA for sharing detailed information with the Council through the Informal Expert Group and encouraged UNAMA to incorporate issues related to women and peace and security into the forthcoming briefing to the Security Council and the report of the Secretary-General. The co-chairs stated that the Informal Expert Group would follow up on Afghanistan again in a meeting in 2017.

United Nations S/2016/1060

Security Council

Distr.: General
15 December 2016
English
Original: Arabic

Identical letters dated 14 December 2016 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, and further to our previous letter reporting attacks by the United States-led "international coalition" against the territory, oil and gas facilities, and economic infrastructure of the Syrian Arab Republic, I should like to inform you that that coalition has launched new and deliberate attacks against the Abdulra'uf al-Junayd school and the Baza'ah village bakery in the Bab district of Aleppo governorate, completely destroying both.

Like the previous attacks, these deliberate acts of aggression have targeted not terrorist groups, but rather civilian infrastructure and civilians. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic reserves its right, under international law, to demand compensation for the destruction from the States members of the American coalition. It also demands an immediate end to such acts, which serve only to destroy the capacities of the Syrian people and prolong the crisis.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Bashar **Ja'afari**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

16-22248 (E) 271216 271216

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United Nations S/2016/1061

Security Council

Distr.: General
15 December 2016

Original: English

United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions 1996 (2011), 2046 (2012), 2057 (2012), 2109 (2013), 2132 (2013), 2155 (2014), 2187 (2014), 2206 (2015), 2223 (2015), 2241 (2015), 2252 (2015), 2302 (2016), and 2304 (2016) and statements by its President S/PRST/2014/16, S/PRST/2014/26, S/PRST/2015/9, S/PRST/2016/1, and S/PRST/2016/3,

Determining that the situation in South Sudan continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS), as set out in resolution 2252 (2015), and as further set out in resolution 2304 (2016), until 16 December 2016, and further decides that UNMISS shall continue to include a Regional Protection Force (RPF) with the mandate set forth in resolution 2304 (2016);

2. *Authorizes* UNMISS, including the RPF, to use all necessary means to carry out its tasks;

3. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

16-22291 (E) 151216

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United Nations S/2016/1062

Security Council

Distr.: General
14 December 2016

Original: English

Report of the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the alternate representative of the United States of America on the Security Council

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a letter dated 14 December 2016 from the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations stating that Ms. Sarah Mendelson has been appointed alternate representative of the United States of America on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, that letter constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

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United Nations S/2016/1063

Security Council

Distr.: General
15 December 2016

Original: English

Letter dated 14 December 2016 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

The present letter is to inform the Council of the signing, ratification and entry into force of the final peace agreement between the Government of Colombia and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia — People's Army (FARC-EP).

On 24 November 2016, the two parties signed the revised Final Agreement for Ending the Conflict and Building a Stable and Lasting Peace. The Final Agreement was ratified by the Colombian Congress on 30 November, following votes in the Senate on 29 November and the House of Representatives on 30 November.

The provisions of the Final Agreement pertaining to the bilateral and definitive ceasefire and cessation of hostilities and the laying down of arms are unchanged from those set out in the agreement that was signed in Cartagena on 24 September 2016. Those provisions informed my recommendations on the size, operational aspects and mandate of the United Nations Mission in Colombia set out in my report of 18 August 2016 (S/2016/729) and approved by the Security Council on 13 September 2016 in its resolution 2307 (2016).

In a joint press statement of 1 December 2016, the Government of Colombia and FARC-EP confirmed that the Final Agreement had entered into force on 1 December 2016, following its ratification by the Colombian Congress. The parties confirmed, furthermore, that this date would be considered "D" day, as defined in the Final Agreement, thus initiating the timetable for the implementation of its provisions relating to the ceasefire, cessation of hostilities and laying down of arms.

The United Nations Mission in Colombia is accordingly proceeding to implementation of the full range of its mandated tasks, as set out in Security Council resolutions 2261 (2016) and 2307 (2016).

The signing, ratification and entry into force of the Final Agreement is a momentous achievement for the parties and for the people of Colombia. The United Nations Mission in Colombia, along with the parties, is intensifying efforts to meet the challenging requirements of implementation. My forthcoming report to the Security Council on the implementation of the Mission's mandate will elaborate on progress to date and the next steps in this process.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

16-22247 (E) 161216

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United Nations S/2016/1064

Security Council

Distr.: General
19 December 2016

Original: English

Russian Federation and United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Noting with concern that the situation in the Middle East is tense and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) of 7 December 2016 (S/2016/1037) and also reaffirming its resolution 1308 (2000) of 17 July 2000,

Stressing that both parties must abide by the terms of the 1974 Disengagement of Forces Agreement between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic and scrupulously observe the ceasefire,

Concurring with the Secretary-General's findings that the ongoing military activities conducted by any actor in the area of separation continue to have the potential to escalate tensions between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic, jeopardize the ceasefire between the two countries, and pose a risk to the local civilian population and United Nations personnel on the ground,

Expressing grave concern at all violations of the Disengagement of Forces Agreement,

Stressing that there should be no military forces in the area of separation other than those of UNDOF,

Strongly condemning the continued fighting in the area of separation, *calling* on all parties to the Syrian domestic conflict to cease military actions in the UNDOF area of operations and to respect international humanitarian law,

Condemning the use of heavy weapons by both the Syrian armed forces and armed groups in the ongoing Syrian conflict in the area of separation, including the use of tanks by the Syrian armed forces and opposition during clashes,

Echoing the Secretary-General's call upon all parties to the Syrian domestic conflict to cease military actions throughout the country, including in the UNDOF area of operations,

Reaffirming its readiness to consider listing individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities providing support to the Islamic State of Iraq in the Levant (ISIL, also known as Da'esh) or to the Al-Nusra Front, including those who are financing,

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arming, planning, or recruiting for ISIL or the Al-Nusra Front and all other individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities associated with ISIL and Al-Qaida as listed on the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List, including those participating in or otherwise supporting attacks against UNDOF peacekeepers,

Recognizing the necessity of efforts to flexibly adjust UNDOF's posture on a temporary basis to minimize the security risk to UNDOF personnel as UNDOF continues to implement its mandate, while emphasizing that the ultimate goal is for the peacekeepers to return to their positions in UNDOF's area of operations as soon as practicable,

Emphasizing the importance of Security Council and troop-contributing countries having access to reports and information related to UNDOF's current temporary configuration, and reinforcing that such information assists the Security Council with evaluating, mandating, and reviewing UNDOF and with effective consultation with troop-contributing countries,

Underscoring the need for UNDOF to have at its disposal all necessary means and resources to carry out its mandate safely and securely, including technology and equipment to enhance its observation of the area of separation and the ceasefire line, and to improve force protection, as appropriate, and *recalling* that the theft of United Nations weapons and ammunition, vehicles and other assets, and the looting and destruction of United Nations facilities, are unacceptable,

Expressing its profound appreciation to UNDOF's military and civilian personnel, including those from Observer Group Golan, for their service in an increasingly challenging operating environment, *underscoring* the important contribution UNDOF's continued presence makes to peace and security in the Middle East, *welcoming* steps taken to enhance the safety and security of UNDOF, including Observer Group Golan, personnel, and *stressing* the need for continued vigilance to ensure the safety and security of UNDOF and Observer Group Golan personnel,

Strongly condemning incidents threatening the safety and security of United Nations personnel,

Expressing its appreciation to UNDOF, including Observer Group Golan, for the efforts made to upgrade and expand its positions on Mount Hermon, including the establishment of new positions,

Taking note of the Secretary-General's plan for UNDOF to return to vacated positions, starting with Camp Faouar on the Bravo side, based on a continuous assessment of security in the area of separation and its surroundings, and continued discussion and coordination with the parties,

1. *Calls upon* the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

2. *Stresses* the obligation on both parties to scrupulously and fully respect the terms of the 1974 Disengagement of Forces Agreement, *calls on* the parties to exercise maximum restraint and prevent any breaches of the ceasefire and the area of separation, *encourages* the parties to take advantage of UNDOF's liaison function regularly to address issues of mutual concern, as appropriate, and

underscores that there should be no military activity of any kind in the area of separation, including military operations by the Syrian Arab Armed Forces;

3. *Underlines* that there should be no military activity of the armed opposition groups in the area of separation, and *urges* Member States to convey strongly to the Syrian armed opposition groups in UNDOF's area of operations to halt all activities that endanger United Nations peacekeepers on the ground and to accord the United Nations personnel on the ground the freedom to carry out their mandate safely and securely;

4. *Calls on* all groups other than UNDOF to abandon all UNDOF positions and the Quneitra crossing point, and return the peacekeepers' vehicles, weapons, and other equipment;

5. *Calls on* all parties to cooperate fully with the operations of UNDOF, to respect its privileges and immunities and to ensure its freedom of movement, as well as the security of and unhindered and immediate access for the United Nations personnel carrying out their mandate, including the unimpeded delivery of UNDOF equipment and the temporary use of alternative ports of entry and departure, as required, to ensure safe and secure troop rotation and resupply activities, in conformity with existing agreements, and urges prompt reporting by the Secretary-General to the Security Council and troop-contributing countries of any actions that impede UNDOF's ability to fulfil its mandate;

6. *Commends* the establishment of a new temporary crossing point for UNDOF personnel between the Alpha and Bravo sides for contingency situations, in the absence of the established crossing at Quneitra, and in this regard, *calls on* the parties to constructively engage with UNDOF, with the understanding that the Quneitra crossing will be re-opened as soon as security conditions permit;

7. *Welcomes* the return of an initial UNDOF contingent to Camp Faouar, as well as the cooperation of the parties to facilitate this return, together with continued efforts to plan for UNDOF's expeditious return to vacated positions in the area of separation, including the provision of adequate force protection, based on a continuous assessment of security in the area;

8. *Underscores* the importance of deploying appropriate technology, including counter-improvised explosive device (IED) capabilities and a sense and warn system, to ensure the safety and security of UNDOF personnel and equipment, following appropriate consultations with the parties;

9. *Encourages* the parties to the Disengagement Agreement to engage constructively to make the necessary temporary arrangements with UNDOF for the force's return to vacated positions, taking into account existing agreements;

10. *Welcomes* the efforts being undertaken by UNDOF to implement the Secretary-General's zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to ensure full compliance of its personnel with the United Nations code of conduct, *requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary action in this regard and to keep the Security Council informed, and *urges* troop-contributing countries to take preventive and disciplinary action to ensure that such acts are properly investigated and punished in cases involving their personnel;

11. *Decides* to renew the mandate of UNDOF for a period of six months, that is, until 30 June 2017, and *requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that UNDOF has the required capacity and resources to fulfil the mandate in a safe and secure way;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report every 90 days on developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement resolution 338 (1973).

United Nations S/2016/1065

Security Council

Distr.: General
15 December 2016

Original: English

Letter dated 14 December 2016 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 2317 (2016), adopted on 10 November 2016, concerning Somalia and Eritrea. By paragraph 38 of the resolution, the Council decided to extend until 15 December 2017 the mandate of the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea.

Accordingly, I wish to inform you that, after consulting with the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea, I have appointed the following experts:

Mr. Jay Bahadur, armed groups (Canada)
Mr. Charles Cater, natural resources (United States of America)
Ms. Déirdre Clancy, humanitarian affairs (Ireland)
Mr. Tapani Holopainen, finance (Finland)
Ms. Nazanine Moshiri, arms (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Mr. James Smith, regional (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
Mr. Richard Zabot, arms (France)

I have designated Mr. James Smith to serve as Coordinator of the Monitoring Group.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

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United Nations S/2016/1066

Security Council

Distr.: General
16 December 2016

Original: English

United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions 1996 (2011), 2046 (2012), 2057 (2012), 2109 (2013), 2132 (2013), 2155 (2014), 2187 (2014), 2206 (2015), 2223 (2015), 2241 (2015), 2252 (2015), 2302 (2016), and 2304 (2016) and statements by its President S/PRST/2014/16, S/PRST/2014/26, S/PRST/2015/9, S/PRST/2016/1, and S/PRST/2016/3,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, and national unity of the Republic of South Sudan, and *recalling* the importance of the principles of non-interference, good-neighbourliness, and regional cooperation,

Reiterating its increasingly grave alarm and concern regarding the political, security, economic, and humanitarian crisis in South Sudan, resulting from the internal Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) political dispute, and subsequent violence caused by the country's political and military leaders since December 2013, and *emphasizing* there can be no military solution to the situation in South Sudan and noting the "Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan" (the Agreement) as the framework for durable peace, reconciliation and national cohesion in South Sudan, *calling* upon all stakeholders to re-affirm their commitment to the full and timely implementation of the Agreement, *recognizing* action taken in this regard, and *encouraging* continued action,

Recalling its press statement of 18 November 2016 on the ethnic violence and the situation in South Sudan and, in this regard, *expressing deep alarm* over the escalation of ethnic violence, particularly in the Equatorias, and strongly condemning all instances of attacks against civilians, ethnically targeted killings, hate speech, and incitements to violence, and *further expressing* deep concern at the possibility that what began as a political conflict could transform into an outright ethnic war, as noted by the Special Adviser for the Prevention of Genocide, Adama Dieng,

Expressing deep concern at the tense and fragile security situation across the country, including armed clashes and violence involving the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and SPLA-In Opposition (SPLA-IO), and armed groups, *condemning* in the strongest terms the fighting in Juba, South Sudan 8-11 July 2016,

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including attacks against civilians, United Nations personnel, premises and property, and humanitarian personnel and assets, *further condemning* the clashes that took place at the United Nations Protection of Civilians site in Malakal, South Sudan on 17-18 February 2016, and *reminding* all parties of the civilian character of Protection of Civilians sites in South Sudan,

Recalling that individuals or entities responsible for or complicit in, or having engaged in, directly or indirectly, actions or policies that threaten the peace, security or stability of South Sudan, may be designated for targeted sanctions pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015), 2271 (2016), 2280 (2016), and 2290 (2016), including individuals who engage in attacks against United Nations missions, international security presences, or other peacekeeping operations, or humanitarian personnel *recalling* its willingness to impose targeted sanctions,

Taking note of the decisions adopted by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), including the continued and collective commitment of the region in the search of lasting peace, security and stabilization in South Sudan, including through the early deployment and full operationalization of the Regional Protection Force (RPF), and *taking note* of the Transitional Government of National Unity's (TGNU) consent to deployment of such a force in the 4 September 2016 UN Security Council-TGNU Joint Communique as well as in its 30 November 2016 letter, *urging* the TGNU to implement its commitments, and *welcoming* the readiness expressed by member states in the region to increase their contribution of troops to the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) for this purpose,

Stressing the primacy of the political process and, in this regard, *looking forward* to its reinvigoration and the design of a clear political strategy for the peaceful resolution of the conflict in South Sudan, based on the framework provided by the Agreement, with the support of the UN Secretary-General through the use of his good offices, in close collaboration with the African Union (AU), including its High Representative Alpha Oumar Konare and IGAD, including the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission (JMEC) Chairperson Festus Mogae, to achieve a cessation of hostilities and lead the parties to an inclusive peace process and implementation of the Agreement,

Welcoming the commitment of countries in the region, the African Union Peace and Security Council, and IGAD to continue engaging with South Sudanese leaders to address the current political crisis, *encouraging* their continued proactive engagement and in this regard, *taking note of* the communiqué of the 29th Extraordinary Summit of the IGAD Heads of State and Government,

Commending the work of UNMISS, *stressing* the importance of effective engagement and liaison with local communities, as well as humanitarian actors, including through regular communication about security threats and related information, both within and outside the Protection of Civilians sites, in order to fulfil UNMISS's Protection of Civilians mandate,

Recognizing that unarmed civilian protection can often complement efforts to build a protective environment, particularly in the deterrence of sexual and gender-based violence against civilians, and encouraging UNMISS, as appropriate, and when possible, to explore how it can use civilian protection techniques to enhance

its ability to protect civilians, in line with the UN Secretary-General's recommendation,

Strongly condemning the continued obstruction of UNMISS by the TGNU, including severe restrictions on freedom of movement and constraints on mission operations which may be in violation of its obligations under the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA),

Strongly condemning all human rights violations and abuses and violations of international humanitarian law, including those involving extrajudicial killings, ethnically targeted violence, rape and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence, recruitment and use of children, enforced disappearances, arbitrary arrests and detention, violence aimed at spreading terror among the civilian population, targeting of members of civil society, and attacks on schools, places of worship, hospitals, and United Nations and associated personnel, by all parties, including armed groups and national security forces, as well as the incitement to commit such abuses and violations, *further condemning* harassment and targeting of civil society, humanitarian personnel and journalists, and *emphasizing* that those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights must be held accountable, and that South Sudan's TGNU bears the primary responsibility to protect its populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity,

Expressing grave concern at the findings of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict of the systematic and widespread use of sexual violence as a tactic by parties to the conflict against the civilian population, particularly against women and girls in South Sudan,

Stressing the increasingly urgent need to end impunity in South Sudan and to bring to justice all perpetrators of such crimes, and *further stressing* the importance of accountability, reconciliation and healing in ending impunity and ensuring a sustainable peace,

Further condemning the use of media to broadcast hate speech and transmit messages instigating violence against a particular ethnic group, a practice that has the potential to play a significant role in promoting mass violence and exacerbating conflict, *calling* on the Government of South Sudan to immediately condemn and counter increasing hate speech and ethnic violence and to promote reconciliation among its people, including through a process of justice and accountability,

Taking note with interest of the reports on the human rights situation in South Sudan issued by UNMISS and the Secretary-General, as well as the report of the AU Commission of Inquiry on South Sudan and the Separate Opinion, *expressing* grave concern that according to some reports, including the AU Commission of Inquiry report on South Sudan, released on 27 October 2015, there were reasonable grounds to believe that war crimes and crimes against humanity had been committed, *emphasizing its hope* that these and other credible reporting will be duly considered by any transitional justice and reconciliation mechanisms for South Sudan including those established in the Agreement, *stressing* the importance of collection and preservation of evidence for eventual use by the Hybrid Court for South Sudan, and *encouraging* efforts in this regard,

Expressing serious and urgent concern over the approximately 2.94 million displaced persons and deepening humanitarian crisis, including an estimated 4.8 million that face severe food insecurity and six million in need of assistance, and that half of the country's children are out of school, *stressing* the responsibility borne by all parties to the conflict for the immense suffering of the people of South Sudan, including the destruction or damage to livelihoods and productive assets, and *commending* United Nations humanitarian agencies, partners, and donors for their efforts to provide urgent and coordinated support to the population,

Expressing concern at the obstructions by all parties to civilians' movement and to humanitarian actors' movement to reach civilians in need of assistance, and *recalling the need for* all parties to the conflict to allow and facilitate, in accordance with relevant provisions of international law and United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance, including humanity, impartiality, neutrality, and independence, the full, safe and unhindered access of relief personnel, equipment and supplies and timely delivery of humanitarian assistance, to all those in need, in particular to internally displaced persons (IDPs), and refugees,

Condemning all attacks against humanitarian personnel and facilities that resulted in the deaths of at least 67 personnel since December 2013, including the attack on the Terrain compound on 11 July 2016 and attacks against medical personnel and hospitals, *noting with alarm* the increasing trend of harassment and intimidation of humanitarian personnel, and *recalling* that attacks against humanitarian personnel and objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population may amount to violations of international humanitarian law,

Expressing its deep appreciation for the actions taken by UNMISS peacekeepers and Troop- and Police-Contributing Countries to protect civilians, including foreign nationals, under threat of physical violence and to stabilize the security situation within and beyond UNMISS sites,

Recognizing the significant resource and capacity challenges the Mission faces in implementing its mandate, *expressing appreciation* for UNMISS's ongoing efforts to ensure the safety of IDPs seeking protection on its sites, while *recognizing* the importance of finding sustainable solutions for IDPs in keeping with the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, and *underlining* in this regard the need to extend its presence, including through proactive deployment and patrolling, to areas of displacement, return, and local integration,

Emphasizing the importance of the rule of law as one of the key elements of conflict prevention, peacekeeping, conflict resolution and peacebuilding,

Emphasizing that persistent barriers to full implementation of resolution 1325 (2000), and subsequent resolutions on women, peace, and security including 2242 (2015), will only be dismantled through dedicated commitment to women's empowerment, participation, and human rights, and through concerted leadership, consistent information and action, and support, to build women's engagement in all levels of decision-making,

Expressing grave concern regarding the threats made to oil installations, petroleum companies and their employees, and urging all parties to ensure the security of economic infrastructure,

Recalling its resolution 2117 (2013) and *expressing grave concern* at the threat to peace and security in South Sudan arising from the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons,

Reiterating the importance of UNMISS ensuring the security of its air operations in South Sudan,

Strongly condemning the attacks by government and opposition forces and other groups on United Nations and IGAD personnel and facilities, including the December 2012 downing of a United Nations helicopter by the SPLA, the April 2013 attack on a United Nations convoy, the December 2013 attack on the UNMISS camp in Akobo, the August 2014 shooting down of a United Nations helicopter by unidentified armed groups, the August 2014 arrest and detention of an IGAD monitoring and verification team, the October 2015 seizure and detention of UNMISS personnel and equipment in Upper Nile State by opposition forces, the February 2016 attack on the Malakal protection of civilians site, the July 2016 attack on the Juba protection of civilians site, and the Terrain Compound attack, the detention and kidnappings of United Nations and associated personnel, the repeated attacks on the UNMISS camps in Bor, Bentiu, Malakal and Melut, and the disappearance purportedly caused by SPLA forces, and deaths of three United Nations-affiliated national staff and one national contractor in Upper Nile State, and, *calling upon* the Government of South Sudan to complete its investigations of these attacks in a swift and thorough manner and to hold those responsible to account,

Taking note of the letters from the Secretary-General per paragraph 16 of resolution 2304 (2016) and the 10 November 2016 Secretary-General's Reports (S/2016/950 and S/2016/951) and the recommendations contained therein,

Determining that the situation in South Sudan continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Demands* that all parties immediately end the fighting throughout South Sudan, and *further demands that* South Sudan's leaders implement the permanent ceasefire declared in the Agreement and ceasefires for which they respectively called on 11 July 2016, and ensure that subsequent decrees and orders directing their commanders control their forces and protect civilians and their property are fully implemented;

2. *Demands* that the TGNU of South Sudan comply with the obligations set out in the SOFA between the Government of South Sudan and the United Nations, and immediately cease obstructing UNMISS in the performance of its mandate, and *further demands* the TGNU immediately cease obstructing international and national humanitarian actors from assisting civilians, and facilitate freedom of movement for the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism (CTSAMM) and *calls on* the TGNU to take action, to deter, and to hold those responsible to account for any hostile or other actions that impede UNMISS or international and national humanitarian actors;

3. *Expresses its intention* to consider all appropriate measures, as demonstrated by adoption of resolutions 2206 (2015) and 2290 (2016), against those

who take actions that undermine the peace, stability, and security of South Sudan, *recalls* the designation criteria detailed in paragraph 7 of resolution 2206 (2015), *stresses* the sanctity of United Nations protection sites, and *specifically underscores* that individuals or entities that are responsible or complicit in, or have engaged in, directly or indirectly, attacks against UNMISS personnel and premises and any humanitarian personnel, may meet the designation criteria;

4. *Takes note* of the TGNU's announcement to conduct an inclusive national dialogue, *strongly urges* all parties to engage in an open and fully inclusive national political dialogue seeking to implement lasting peace, reconciliation and good governance, including through the full and effective participation of youth, women, diverse communities, faith groups, civil society, and all political parties, *calls upon* all parties to ensure women's full and effective representation and leadership in all conflict resolution and peacebuilding efforts including through support to women's civil society organizations, and *encourages* the efforts of the JMEC, IGAD, the AU, and the United Nations to support implementation of the Agreement;

5. *Decides* to extend the mandate of UNMISS until 15 December 2017;

6. *Decides* to increase the overall force levels of UNMISS by maintaining a troop ceiling of 17,000 troops, including 4,000 for the Regional Protection Force, and increasing the police ceiling to 2,101 police personnel, including individual police officers, formed police units and 78 corrections officers, and *requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to expedite force and asset generation;

7. *Decides* that the mandate of UNMISS shall be as follows, and *authorizes* UNMISS to use all necessary means to perform the following tasks:

(a) *Protection of civilians*:

(i) To protect civilians under threat of physical violence, irrespective of the source of such violence, within its capacity and areas of deployment, with specific protection for women and children, including through the continued use of the Mission's Child Protection and Women Protection Advisers;

(ii) To deter violence against civilians, including foreign nationals, especially through proactive deployment, active patrolling with particular attention to IDPs, including, but not limited to, those in protection sites and refugee camps, humanitarian personnel and human rights defenders, and identification of threats and attacks against civilians, including through regular interaction with civilians and working closely with humanitarian, human rights and development organizations, in areas at high risk of conflict including, as appropriate, schools, places of worship, hospitals, and the oil installations, in particular when the Government of the Republic of South Sudan is unable or failing to provide such security;

(iii) To implement a mission-wide early warning strategy, including a coordinated approach to information gathering, monitoring, verification, early warning and dissemination, and response mechanisms, including response mechanisms to threats and attacks against civilians that may involve violations and abuses of human rights or violations of international humanitarian law, as well as to prepare for further potential attacks on United Nations personnel and facilities;

(iv) To maintain public safety and security of and within UNMISS protection of civilians sites;

(v) To deter and prevent sexual and gender-based violence within its capacity and areas of deployment, as highlighted in paragraph 41 of the Special Report of the Secretary-General of 10 November 2016 (S/2016/951);

(vi) To exercise good offices, confidence-building, and facilitation in support of the mission's protection strategy, especially in regard to women and children, including to facilitate the prevention, mitigation and resolution of inter-communal conflict in order to foster sustainable local and national reconciliation as an essential part of preventing violence and long-term State-building activity;

(vii) To foster a secure environment for the eventual safe and voluntary return of IDPs and refugees including through monitoring of, ensuring respect for human rights by, and where compatible and in strict compliance with the United Nations Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP), coordination with police services and civil society actors in relevant and protection-focused activities, such as sensitization to issues of sexual and gender-based violence, in order to strengthen protection of civilians;

(b) *Monitoring, and investigating human rights*:

(i) To monitor, investigate, verify, and report publicly and regularly on abuses and violations of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, including those that may amount to war crimes or crimes against humanity;

(ii) To monitor, investigate, verify and report specifically and publicly on violations and abuses committed against children and women, including those involving all forms of sexual and gender-based violence in armed conflict by accelerating the implementation of monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on conflict-related sexual violence and by strengthening the monitoring and reporting mechanism for violations and abuses against children;

(iii) To monitor, investigate and report on incidents of hate speech and incitement to violence in cooperation with the UN Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide;

(iv) To coordinate with, and provide technical support to international, regional, and national mechanisms engaged in monitoring, investigating, and reporting human rights violations, as appropriate;

(c) *Creating the conditions conducive to the delivery of humanitarian assistance*:

(i) To contribute, in close coordination with humanitarian actors, to the creation of security conditions conducive to the delivery of humanitarian assistance, so as to allow, the rapid, safe and unhindered access of relief personnel to all those in need in South Sudan and timely delivery of humanitarian assistance, in particular to IDPs and refugees, *recalling* the need for compliance with the relevant provisions of international law and respect

for the UN guiding principles of humanitarian assistance, including humanity, impartiality, neutrality, and independence;

(ii) To ensure the security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel where appropriate, and to ensure the security of its installations and equipment necessary for implementation of mandated tasks;

(d) *Supporting the Implementation of the Agreement*:

To carry out, within its capabilities, the following tasks in support of the implementation of the Agreement:

(i) To support the planning and establishment of agreed transitional security arrangements, including support to the Joint Operations Centre;

(ii) To support, in coordination with the United Nations Country Team, as appropriate, the work of a National Constitutional Amendment Committee (NCAC) and the incorporation of the Agreement into the Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan, upon request of the parties to the Agreement;

(iii) To support, in coordination with the United Nations Country Team, as requested by the TGNU, the permanent constitution-making process, consistent with the Agreement, including providing technical assistance to the National Constitutional Review Commission for the drafting process and supporting public consultations during the constitution-making process;

(iv) To assist the parties to develop a strategy to address disarmament, demobilization, reintegration (DDR) and security sector reform (SSR) activities;

(v) To participate in and support the CTSAMM in implementation of its mandate to monitor the separation, assembly and cantonment of forces consistent with the Agreement, including to provide support for mobile and dedicated fixed site security;

(vi) To actively participate in and support the work of the JMEC;

(vii) To advise and assist, as appropriate, the National Elections Commission, in coordination with members of the United Nations Country Team, consistent with the Agreement;

(viii) To support the establishment and operationalization of an inclusive Joint Integrated Police (JIP), in coordination with members of the UN Country Team, by providing training support and advisory assistance, consistent with the HRDDP, including for the development and implementation of a training curriculum and strategic planning;

8. *Recalls* its resolution 2086 (2013) and *reaffirms* the basic principles of peacekeeping, as set forth in Presidential Statement S/PRST/2015/22, including consent of the parties, impartiality, and non-use of force, except in self-defence and defence of the mandate, *recognizes* that the mandate of each peacekeeping mission is specific to the need and situation of the country concerned;

9. To advance in cooperation with the TGNU the safety and security of the people of South Sudan and to create an enabling environment for implementation of

the Agreement, *decides* that UNMISS shall continue to include a Regional Protection Force (RPF), and *authorizes* the RPF to use all necessary means, including undertaking robust action where necessary and actively patrolling, to accomplish the RPF mandate, to:

(i) Facilitate the conditions for safe and free movement into, out of, and around Juba, including through protecting the means of ingress and egress from the city and major lines of communication and transport within Juba;

(ii) Protect the airport to ensure the airport remains operational, and protect key facilities in Juba essential to the well-being of the people of Juba, as identified by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General;

(iii) Promptly and effectively engage any actor that is credibly found to be preparing attacks, or engages in attacks, against United Nations protection of civilians sites, other United Nations premises, United Nations personnel, international and national humanitarian actors, or civilians;

10. *Affirms* the Security Council's intention to consider appropriate measures, to address the evolving situation in South Sudan, including those measures described in the Annex of resolution 2304 (2016), in case of political or operational impediments to operationalizing the RPF or obstructions to UNMISS in performance of its mandate due to the actions of the TGNU and all other parties to the conflict in South Sudan;

11. *Emphasizes* that protection of civilians must be given priority in decisions about the use of available capacity and resources within the mission, *stresses* that UNMISS's mandate as set out in paragraphs 7 and 9 above includes authority to use all necessary means to protect United Nations personnel, installations and equipment to deter violence especially through proactive deployment and active patrolling, to protect civilians from threats, regardless of source, to create conditions conducive to delivery of humanitarian assistance by international and national actors, and support implementation of the Agreement, and *stresses* that such actions include, but are not limited to, within UNMISS's capacity and areas of deployment, defending protection of civilians sites, establishing areas around the sites that are not used for hostile purposes by any forces, addressing threats to the sites, searching individuals attempting to enter the sites, and seizing weapons from those inside or attempting to enter the sites, removing from and denying entry of armed actors to the protection of civilians sites;

12. *Requests* and *encourages* the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to direct the operations of an integrated UNMISS and coordinate all activities of the United Nations system in the Republic of South Sudan, and to exercise his or her good offices to lead the UN system in South Sudan in assisting the JMEC, the AU and other actors, as well as the parties, with implementation of the Agreement and to promote peace and reconciliation, *reaffirms* in this regard the critical role that the UN plays, in coordination with regional organizations and other actors, to advance political dialogue between parties and contribute to achieving a cessation of hostilities and lead the parties to an inclusive peace process and to support the TGNU's implementation of an inclusive Agreement, and to further strengthen its work to this end with the Chair of the JMEC and the AU High Representative in South Sudan and in the region;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prioritize the complete deployment of UNMISS personnel to the authorized military and police strength, including tactical military helicopters, unarmed unmanned aerial systems, and necessary enablers for the RPF;

14. *Requests* UNMISS to take fully into account gender considerations as a crosscutting issue throughout its mandate, reaffirms the importance of appropriate gender expertise and training in all missions mandated by the Security Council, and further encourages Troop- and Police-contributing Countries to take measures to increase the deployment of women in the military, police, and civilian components of the Mission;

15. *Requests* UNMISS to continue to intensify its presence and active patrolling in areas of high risk of conflict, high concentrations of IDPs and refugees, including as guided by its early warning strategy, in all areas, and key routes for population movement, to extend its presence, including through proactive deployment and patrolling, to areas of displacement, return, resettlement, and reintegration, in order to foster a secure environment for the eventual safe and voluntary return of IDPs and refugees, and to conduct regular reviews of its geographic deployment to ensure that its forces are best placed to fulfil its mandate;

16. *Recalls* resolution 2272 (2016) and *further requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to ensure full compliance of UNMISS with the United Nations zero tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to keep the Council fully informed through his regular country-specific reports to the Council about UNMISS' progress in this regard, including with respect to the implementation of resolution 2272 (2016);

17. *Encourages* UNMISS to ensure that any support provided to non-United Nations security forces is provided in strict compliance with the HRDDP on United Nations Support to non-United Nations security forces;

18. *Requests* UNMISS to assist the Committee, within existing resources, established pursuant to paragraph 16 of resolution 2206 (2015) and the Panel of Experts established by the same resolution; *further urges* all parties and Member States, as well as international, regional and subregional organizations to ensure cooperation with the Panel of Experts and further urges all Member States involved to ensure the safety of the members of the Panel of Experts and unhindered access, in particular to persons, documents and sites in order for the Panel of Experts to execute its mandate;

19. *Condemns* in the strongest terms attacks on and threats made to UNMISS personnel and United Nations facilities, as well as those of IGAD, *stresses* that such attacks may constitute violations of the SOFA and/or war crimes, *demands* that all parties respect the inviolability of United Nations premises and immediately desist and refrain from any violence against those gathered at United Nations facilities, *reiterates* that the TGNU is bound by the terms of the SOFA, and *further demands* the immediate and safe release of detained and kidnapped United Nations and associated personnel;

20. *Condemns* the clash that took place in Malakal in February 2016 and the fighting in Juba in July 2016, and *urges* the UN to continuously incorporate lessons learned to conduct reforms across UNMISS to better enable it to implement its

mandate, in particular regarding the protection of civilians, and to improve Mission chain of command, increase the effectiveness of UNMISS operations, strengthen safety and security of personnel, and enhance UNMISS' ability to manage complex situations;

21. *Reiterates its request* that UNMISS continue to take measures, as appropriate, to ensure the security of its air operations in South Sudan and report thereon to the Council;

22. *Condemns* in the strongest terms attacks on and looting of humanitarian aid, including food and medicine, and premises, including hospitals and warehouses, and *demands* that all parties allow, in accordance with relevant provisions of international law and United Nations guiding principles of emergency humanitarian assistance, including humanity, impartiality, neutrality, and independence, the rapid, safe and unhindered access of relief personnel, equipment and supplies, and timely delivery of humanitarian assistance, to all those in need throughout South Sudan in particular to IDPs and refugees and stresses that any returns or other durable solutions for IDPs or refugees must be undertaken on a voluntary and informed basis in conditions of dignity and safety;

23. *Further demands* that all parties immediately cease all forms of violence, human rights violations and abuses, violations of international humanitarian law, including rape and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence, and hold perpetrators accountable, in order to break the prevailing cycle of impunity;

24. *Condemns* all violations of applicable international law, including international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of international human rights committed by all parties to the conflict, in particular against children, and *strongly urges* parties to implement conclusions and commitments as described in paragraph 25 of resolution 2252 (2016) to end violations and abuses against children, including the immediate release of all children in their ranks;

25. *Strongly urges* the SPLA, SPLA-IO, and other armed groups to prevent further commission of sexual violence, *urges* the TGNU and the SPLA/IO to implement the joint and unilateral commitments and action plans they have made on preventing conflict-related sexual violence with focus on prevention, accountability, and enhancing assistance to victims, and *strongly urges* SPLA leadership to issue specific command orders regarding prevention of conflict-related sexual violence, and *demands* the TGNU show concrete steps to hold perpetrators within their ranks accountable for crimes of sexual violence;

26. *Underscores* that truth-seeking and reconciliation is essential for achieving peace in South Sudan and in this regard *stresses* that the Commission of Truth, Reconciliation and Healing, as stipulated in the Agreement, is a critical part of the peacebuilding process in South Sudan, to spearhead efforts to achieve national cohesion, promote peace, national reconciliation and healing;

27. *Takes note* of the steps taken by the African Union towards the setting up of the Hybrid Court for South Sudan as provided for under Chapter V of the Agreement, as well as the work done to date by the UN, *welcomes* the African Union's formal invitation for the UN to provide technical assistance towards the setting up of the Hybrid Court for South Sudan, and *requests* the Secretary-General to continue to make available technical assistance to the Commission of the African

Union and to the TGNU in setting up the Hybrid Court for South Sudan and for the implementation of other aspects of Chapter V of the Agreement, including with regard to the establishment of the Commission for Truth, Reconciliation, and Healing;

28. *Calls upon* the Government of South Sudan to move forward expeditiously and transparently to complete the ongoing investigations of allegations of human rights violations and abuses in a manner consistent with its international obligations, and encourages it to release the reports of those investigations;

29. *Further calls upon* the Government of South Sudan, while taking note of paragraph 3.2.2 of Chapter V of the Agreement, to hold to account all those responsible for violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, and to ensure that all victims of sexual violence have equal protection under the law and equal access to justice, and to safeguard equal respect for the rights of women and girls in these processes, and *notes* that implementing holistic transitional justice measures, including accountability, truth-seeking and reparations, are key to healing and reconciliation;

30. *Condemns* attacks on oil installations, petroleum companies and their employees, and any fighting around these facilities, and *urges* all parties to ensure the security of economic infrastructure;

Reports

31. *Requests* that the Secretary-General provide detailed information within 30 days on force generation, restructuring of the UNMISS force, logistical support and enablers, and civilian personnel to implement the mandate, as well as whether the TGNU has maintained its consent in principle to deployment of the RPF and not imposed any political or operational impediments to operationalizing the RPF or obstructed UNMISS in the performance of its mandate, and *requests* the Secretary-General to review needs on the ground, and provide an updated assessment of the RPF's operations, deployment, and future requirements, as well as any political or operational impediments to operationalizing the RPF and obstructions to UNMISS in performance of its mandate, within 30 days after the adoption of this resolution, and every 30 days thereafter;

32. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council on implementation of the UNMISS mandate including UNMISS' RPF as well as to report on progress in implementing the HRDDP per paragraph 17 above, an update on how UNMISS is working toward fulfilling its protection of civilian duties, including but not limited to new patrol areas and proactive deployment per paragraph 15 above, and the consideration of gender as cross cutting through the mandate per paragraph 14 above, and to present the recommendations on the steps to adapt UNMISS to the situation on the ground and to increase efficiency of the implementation of its mandate in a same comprehensive written report to be submitted within 90 days of the date of adoption of this resolution, and every 90 days thereafter;

33. *Recalls* the paragraph 6 of resolution 2304 (2016), *requests* the Secretary-General to continue consulting with Troop- and Police-contributing

countries, to enhance the safety and security of UNMISS's personnel to enable UNMISS to execute effectively its mandate in a complex security environment, and *requests* that the Secretary-General report in his regular reports to the Council on steps taken to enhance the safety and security of UN personnel, as well as report on reforms to better enable UNMISS to implement its mandate, including improving chain of command, increasing effectiveness of UNMISS operations, enhancing UNMISS' ability to manage complex situations, per paragraph 18 above;

34. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide within 6 months of adoption of this resolution a review of progress made by the parties in ceasing hostilities, returning to the path of dialogue, and achieving inclusiveness within the government, as well as recommend any relevant adjustments to the UNMISS mandate;

35. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report, through his regular 90-day reports, on the technical assistance provided consistent with paragraph 27 above, *invites* the African Union to share information on progress made in the establishment of the Hybrid Court for South Sudan, with the Secretary-General to inform his report, and *expresses* the Security Council's intention upon receipt of the Secretary-General's reports to assess the work that has been done in the establishment of the Hybrid Court in line with international standards;

36. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

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Question of Cyprus

Oceans and the law of the sea

Letter dated 14 December 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 13 December 2016, addressed to you by Mehmet Dânâ, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I would be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 41 and 73 (a), and of the Security Council, and published on the website of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea and in the next issue of the *Law of the Sea Bulletin*.

(*Signed*) Feridun H. **Sinirlioğlu**
Permanent Representative

16-22349 (E) 221216

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Annex to the letter dated 14 December 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

13 December 2016

Upon instructions from my Government, I am writing to respond to the letter dated 10 November 2016 (A/71/611-S/2016/955) addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot representative in New York to set the record straight about the framework agreement that was signed between the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus and the Republic of Turkey on 10 October 2016.

The framework agreement in question involves the collaboration of the two sides in the field of electricity, namely the renewal of the electricity infrastructure, the development of electricity supply security and the construction of interconnected systems in order to supply electricity by means of submarine technology. The agreement also foresees project development and cooperation in the fields of oil and natural gas resources.

The Greek Cypriot arguments contained in the letter are based on the false premise that the Greek Cypriot administration has the right to speak on behalf of the whole island. Needless to say, the democratically elected Government of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus has the sole authority and discretion to sign and conclude such agreements in order to address the needs of the Turkish Cypriot people. Hence, the Greek Cypriot administration of Southern Cyprus has no moral or legal right of say over these issues.

In this regard, it should be remembered that the partnership republic of 1960 collapsed in 1963 when the Greek Cypriot partner ejected Turkish Cypriots from all organs of the State, and ever since there has not been a joint central administration on the island capable of representing the whole of Cyprus, either legally or factually. Each side has since ruled itself, while the Greek Cypriot side has continued to claim that it is the "Government of Cyprus".

Thus, the only occupation on the island has been the usurpation of the partnership republic of 1960 by the Greek Cypriot side since 1963. Turkey's intervention and its subsequent presence on the island is legitimate under international law since it was conducted in accordance with Turkey's rights and obligations emanating from the 1960 Treaty of Guarantee. It should be noted in this regard that none of the Security Council resolutions on Cyprus refer to the presence of the Turkish troops on the island as an "occupation", as it serves as a deterrent against the repetition of the past atrocities towards the Turkish Cypriot people.

It will be remembered that recently, the Greek Cypriot representative raised allegations regarding the water supply project between the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus and Turkey, which is now operational and addressing the water scarcity in Northern Cyprus. In a similar vein, there can be no tenable or legitimate argument against the supply of electricity from Turkey to the island.

Furthermore, it should be stressed that the project to supply electricity from Turkey is not meant to act as a substitute for the synchronization of the electricity grids between the two sides in Cyprus as a confidence-building measure, thus

rendering irrelevant the allegation made in that letter. Yet, it should also be recalled that this particular confidence-building measure has yet to bear fruit owing to the Greek Cypriot side's lack of willingness to take the necessary steps with a view to implementing this mutually agreed and jointly declared confidence-building measure.

Availing myself of the present opportunity, I would like to call upon the Greek Cypriot side to discontinue such counterproductive and outdated rhetoric, in particular at a time when the negotiations aimed at finding a settlement have entered a critical stage. The "business as usual" statements coming from the Greek Cypriot side naturally do not instil confidence in the Turkish Cypriot side that the Greek Cypriots are finally ready for a power-sharing agreement with the Turkish Cypriot people on the basis of the agreed parameters.

Finally, I would like to reiterate that the Turkish Cypriot side expects reciprocity of its oft-demonstrated goodwill, both at the negotiating table and within the context of the daily dealings of the two sides on the island. We, therefore, hope that our Greek Cypriot neighbours will be duly encouraged to follow a similar path towards committing to a results-oriented negotiating process within the context of your good offices mission.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 41 and 73 (a), and of the Security Council, and have it published on the website of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea and in the next issue of the *Law of the Sea Bulletin*.

(*Signed*) Mehmet **Dânâ**
Representative

United Nations S/2016/1068

Security Council

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Letter dated 16 December 2016 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith information bulletins from the Russian Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic for the period 13-15 December 2016 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would circulate this letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) V. **Churkin**

16-22600 (E) 221216 221216

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Annex to the letter dated 16 December 2016 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Information bulletin of the Russian Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic (13 December 2016)

Reconciliation of opposing sides

Over the past 24 hours, five ceasefire regime agreements have been signed with populated areas in Ladhiqiyah governorate.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process has increased to 1,051.

Negotiations on joining the ceasefire regime continued with field commanders of illegal armed groups in Damascus governorate and armed opposition units in Homs, Hama, Aleppo and Qunaytirah governorates.

The number of armed groups that have announced their commitment to accepting and fulfilling the terms of the ceasefire is unchanged — it is still 94.

Observance of the ceasefire regime

Over the past 24 hours, there were 47 reports of shelling by illegal armed groups in Damascus governorate (20), Aleppo governorate (19), Dar'a governorate (3), Ladhiqiyah governorate (2), Hama governorate (2) and Qunaytirah governorate (1).

In Damascus governorate, units affiliated with the Army of Islam opposition group used mortars and small arms to fire on Barza, Buzaynah, Dahiyat al-Assad, Kafr Batna, Maydan, Harasta, the Mazra'ah district in Damascus city, the Abbasiyin stadium in Jawbar, the Wafidin camp and the Ibn al-Walid Hospital in Duma.

In Ladhiqiyah governorate, armed elements of the Ahrar al-Sham group used multiple-launch rocket systems to fire on Ayn al-Qantarah and government troop positions on Abu Ali mountain.

Armed elements of the Syrian Free Army used mortars to shell the Salah al-Din neighbourhood in Aleppo city.

In Aleppo governorate, groups from the Jabhat Fath al-Sham (Nusrah Front) terrorist organization used multiple-launch rocket systems, tube artillery, mortars and small arms to fire on the Amri, Ard al-Sabbagh, Binyamin, Dahiyat al-Assad, Jam'iyat al-Fayha', Jam'iyat al-Zahra', Qasr al Wali, Ramusah, Shaykh Sa'd and Maqamat neighbourhoods, the Assad Military Academy and the watermelon market in Aleppo city.

In Damascus governorate, the following were shelled: Bala al-Qadimah, Qabun, Hawsh Nasri, Hawsh al-Faddaliyah and a sports ground in Jawbar.

Terrorists shelled Suran and Mu'ardis in Hama governorate, and Jabha in Qunaytirah governorate.

Fighters used unmanned aerial vehicles fitted with explosives in Qarfa and Izra' in Dar'a governorate, and multiple-launch rocket systems were used to shell Tall Ghurabah.

The Russian and Syrian air forces did not carry out any strikes against opposition armed groups which had announced that they would cease hostilities and had informed the Russian or American reconciliation centres of their location.

Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

Over the past 24 hours three humanitarian operations were carried out, during which the following humanitarian cargoes were delivered to civilians:

- Approximately 1 ton to Mismiyah in Dar'a governorate
- Approximately 3 tons to the temporary housing area in the Azizi district of Aleppo city
- Approximately 3 tons to the temporary housing area in the Shaykh Maqsud district of Aleppo city

Centres providing hot meals and supplying urgent necessities are continuing to operate for civilians who leave districts of Aleppo city that are under the control of illegal armed groups.

Information bulletin of the Russian Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic (14 December 2016)

Reconciliation of opposing sides

Over the past 24 hours, four ceasefire regime agreements have been signed with populated areas in Ladhiqiyah and Tartus governorates.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process has increased to 1,055.

Negotiations on joining the ceasefire regime continued with field commanders of illegal armed groups in Mu'addamiyat al-Shaykh in Damascus governorate and armed opposition units in Homs, Hama, Aleppo and Qunaytirah governorates.

The number of armed groups that have announced their commitment to accepting and fulfilling the terms of the ceasefire is unchanged — it is still 94.

Observance of the ceasefire regime

Over the past 24 hours, there were 42 reports of shelling by illegal armed groups in Aleppo governorate (17), Damascus governorate (18), Dar'a governorate (3), Ladhiqiyah governorate (3) and Qunaytirah governorate (1).

In Damascus governorate, units affiliated with the Army of Islam opposition group used mortars and small arms to fire on Jawbar, Buzaynah, Maydan, Harasta (twice), Barza, Kafr Batna, Hawsh al-Faddaliyah, the Ibn al-Walid Hospital, a farm in Harasta and the highway near Duma.

Armed elements of the Ahrar al-Sham group used mortars, small arms, anti-aircraft guns and unmanned aerial vehicles fitted with explosives to fire on the Salah al-Din neighbourhood in Aleppo city, and also on Ayn al-Qantarah, Rasha and positions of government troops near Abu Ali mountain in Ladhiqiyah governorate.

In Aleppo city groups from the Jabhat Fath al-Sham (Nusrah Front) terrorist organization used multiple-launch rocket systems, tube artillery, mortars, grenade launchers and small arms to fire on the Binyamin (twice), Jam'iyat al-Fayha', Dahiyat al-Assad, Ramusah, Zahra', Amiriyah, Bustan al-Qasr, Amri, Jam'iyat al-Zahra' (twice), Karm al-Nahhas and 1070 neighbourhoods, the Assad Military Academy, the watermelon market and the Castello trade centre.

In Damascus governorate, the following were shelled: Jawbar, Hawsh Kharabu, Hawsh Nasri, Hawsh Shalq, Irbin and a sports ground in Jawbar (twice).

In Dar'a governorate, terrorists shelled Qarfa, Dar'a and Namir.

Jabha was shelled in Qunaytirah governorate.

The Russian and Syrian air forces did not carry out any strikes against opposition armed groups which had announced that they would cease hostilities and had informed the Russian or American reconciliation centres of their location.

Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

Over the past 24 hours, two humanitarian operations were carried out, during which the following humanitarian cargoes were delivered to civilians in temporary accommodation facilities in the eastern part of Aleppo city:

- Approximately 3 tons to the New Aleppo district
- Approximately 3 tons to the Ansari district

Centres providing hot meals and supplying urgent necessities are continuing to operate for civilians who leave districts of Aleppo city that are under the control of illegal armed groups.

Information bulletin of the Russian Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic (15 December 2016)

Reconciliation of opposing sides

Over the past 24 hours, two ceasefire regime agreements have been signed with populated areas in Ladhiqiyah governorate.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process has increased to 1,057.

Negotiations on joining the ceasefire regime continued with field commanders of illegal armed groups in Mu'addamiyat al-Shaykh in Damascus governorate and armed opposition units in Homs, Hama, Aleppo and Qunaytirah governorates.

The number of armed groups that have announced their commitment to accepting and fulfilling the terms of the ceasefire is unchanged — it is still 94.

Observance of the ceasefire regime

Over the past 24 hours, there were 17 reports of shelling by illegal armed groups in Damascus governorate (13), Dar'a governorate (2), Hama governorate (1) and Qunaytirah governorate (1).

In Damascus governorate, units affiliated with the Army of Islam opposition group used mortars and small arms to fire on Jawbar, Buzaynah, Barza and Kafr Batna, the area near the Abbasiyin stadium and the highway near Duma.

In Damascus governorate, groups from the Jabhat Fath al-Sham (Nusrah Front) terrorist organization used multiple-launch rocket systems, mortars and small arms to fire on Jawbar (twice), Hawsh Shala, Hawsh Nasri, Irbin, Qubtah and Harasta.

Dar'a and Namir were shelled in Dar'a governorate.

Terrorists also shelled Muhradah in Hama governorate and Jabha in Qunaytirah governorate.

The Russian and Syrian air forces did not carry out any strikes against opposition armed groups which had announced that they would cease hostilities and had informed the Russian or American reconciliation centres of their location.

Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

Over the past 24 hours three humanitarian operation were carried out, during which humanitarian cargoes were delivered to civilians in temporary accommodation facilities in the eastern part of Aleppo city. Approximately 2 tons were delivered to the Shaykh Maqsud neighbourhood. Approximately 9 tons were delivered to the Mahalij neighbourhood. Approximately 1 ton was also delivered to Tartus city.

Centres providing hot meals and supplying urgent necessities are continuing to operate for affected civilians of Aleppo city.

United Nations S/2016/1069

Security Council

Distr.: General
16 December 2016

Original: English

Letter dated 16 December 2016 from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) addressed to the President of the Security Council

On behalf of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006), I have the honour to transmit herewith a report of the Committee dated 16 December 2016 that was prepared in accordance with paragraph 7 of resolution 2321 (2016).

I would appreciate it if the present letter and the report were brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council and issued as a document of the Council.

(*Signed*) Román **Oyarzun Marchesi**
Chair
Security Council Committee established
pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

16-22535 (E) 291216

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Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) prepared in accordance with paragraph 7 of resolution 2321 (2016)

1. On 30 November 2016, the Security Council, by its resolution 2321 (2016), decided that the measures imposed in paragraphs 8 (a), (b) and (c) of resolution 1718 (2016) would also apply to the items listed in a new conventional arms dual-use list to be adopted by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and directed the Committee to adopt that list within 15 days and to report to the Council to that effect.

2. To fulfil that task, the Committee considered a conventional arms dual-use list. All items, materials, equipment, goods and technology contained in the following list are listed only for the purpose of the implementation of resolution 2321 (2016) and shall not be considered to be setting precedents for international and multilateral mechanisms, regimes, instruments, principles and practices in the spheres of non-proliferation and export control.

3. On 15 December 2016, the Committee acted in line with the directive of the Security Council and approved the following list:

Special materials and related equipment

Systems, equipment and components

"Composite" structures or laminates

"Composite" structures or laminates consisting of a metal or carbon "matrix" and any of the following:

(a) Carbon "fibrous or filamentary materials" having a "specific modulus" exceeding 10.15×10^6 m and a "specific tensile strength" exceeding 17.7×10^4 m;

(b) Inorganic "fibrous or filamentary materials" with a "specific modulus" exceeding 2.54×10^6 m and a melting, softening, decomposition or sublimation point exceeding 1,649°C in an inert environment.

Metals and alloys

1. Materials specially designed for use as absorbers of electromagnetic waves, or intrinsically conductive polymers including materials for absorbing frequencies exceeding 2×10^8 Hz but less than 3×10^{12} Hz.

2. Materials for absorbing frequencies exceeding 1.5×10^{14} Hz but less than 3.7×10^{14} Hz and not transparent to visible light.

3. Intrinsically conductive polymeric materials with a bulk electrical conductivity exceeding 10,000 S/m or a sheet (surface) resistivity of less than 100 ohms/square, based on any of the following polymers: polyaniline, polypyrrole, polythiophene, Poly phenylene-vinylene, poly thienylene-vinylene.

4. Ceramic-ceramic "composite" materials with a glass or oxide "matrix" and reinforced with fibres having all of the following and made from the following

materials: Si-N, Si-C, Si-Al-O-N or Si-O-N; and having a "specific tensile strength" exceeding 12.7×10^3 m.

5. Ceramic-ceramic "composite" materials, incorporating particles, whiskers or fibres, where carbides or nitrides of silicon, zirconium or boron form the "matrix".

6. Inorganic "fibrous or filamentary materials", having all of the following: "specific modulus" exceeding 2.54×10^6 m; and melting, softening, decomposition or sublimation point exceeding 1,649°C in an inert environment.

7. Plutonium in any form with a plutonium isotopic assay of plutonium-238 of more than 50 per cent by weight.

8. Previously separate neptunium-237 in any form.

Software

"Software" for the "development" of the materials listed above.

Technology

"Technology" for the "development" or "production" of the equipment or materials listed above.

Test, inspection and production equipment

1. "Tow-placement machines", of which the motions for positioning and laying tows are coordinated and programmed in two or more "primary servo positioning" axes, specially designed for the manufacture of "composite" airframe or missile structures.

2. Equipment for producing metal alloys, metal alloy powder or alloyed materials, specially designed to avoid contamination and specially designed for use in one of the processes specified "controlled environment processes" outlined in the fourth paragraph of section 2 of the "Materials" section.

3. Tools, dies, moulds or fixtures, for "superplastic forming" or "diffusion bonding" titanium, aluminium or their alloys, specially designed for the manufacture of any of the following:

(a) Airframe or aerospace structures;

(b) Aircraft or aerospace engines; or

(c) Specially designed components for airframe or aerospace structures or for aircraft or aerospace engines.

Materials processing equipment

Software

"Software" for electronic devices, even when residing in an electronic device or system, enabling such devices or systems to function as a "numerical control" unit, capable of coordinating simultaneously more than 4 axes for "contouring control".

Technology

1. "Technology" for the "development" or "production" of "software" or equipment for electronic devices, even when residing in an electronic device or system, enabling such devices or systems to function as a "numerical control" unit, capable of coordinating simultaneously more than 4 axes for "contouring control", including:

(a) Machine tools for turning, having two or more axes which can be coordinated simultaneously for "contouring control", having any of the following:

1. "Unidirectional positioning repeatability" equal to or less (better) than 0.9 µm along one or more linear axis with a travel length less than 1.0 m; or

2. "Unidirectional positioning repeatability" equal to or less (better) than 1.1 µm along one or more linear axis with a travel length equal to or greater than 1.0 m;

(b) Machine tools for milling having any of the following:

1. Three linear axes plus one rotary axis which can be coordinated simultaneously for "contouring control" having any of the following:

a. "Unidirectional positioning repeatability" equal to or less (better) than 0.9 µm along one or more linear axis with a travel length less than 1.0 m; or

b. "Unidirectional positioning repeatability" equal to or less (better) than 1.1 µm along one or more linear axis with a travel length equal to or greater than 1.0 m.

2. Five or more axes which can be coordinated simultaneously for "contouring control" having any of the following:

(a) "Unidirectional positioning repeatability" equal to or less (better) than 0.9 µm along one or more linear axis with a travel length less than 1.0 m;

(b) "Unidirectional positioning repeatability" equal to or less (better) than 1.4 µm along one or more linear axis with a travel length equal to or greater than 1 m and less than 4 m; and having a "unidirectional positioning repeatability" equal to or less (better) than 0.9 µm along one or more linear axis; or

(c) "Unidirectional positioning repeatability" equal to or less (better) than 6.0 µm along one or more linear axis with a travel length equal to or greater than 4 m.

3. A "unidirectional positioning repeatability" for jig boring machines equal to or less (better) than 1.1 µm along one or more linear axis.

4. Electrical discharge machines of the non-wire type which have two or more rotary axes which can be coordinated simultaneously for "contouring control".

5. Deep-hole-drilling machines and turning machines modified for deep-hole-drilling, having a maximum depth-of-bore capability exceeding 5 m.

6. "Numerically controlled" or manual machine tools, and specially designed components, controls and accessories therefor, specially designed for the shaving,

finishing, grinding or honing of hardened (Rc = 40 or more) spur, helical and double-helical gears with a pitch diameter exceeding 1,250 mm and a face width of 15 per cent of pitch diameter or larger finished to a quality of AGMA 14 or better (equivalent to ISO 1328 class 3).

Electronics

Systems, equipment and components

"Space-qualified" atomic frequency standards.

Software

"Software" specially designed for the "development" or "production" of atomic frequency standards being any of the following:

(a) "Space-qualified";

(b) Non-rubidium and having a long-term stability less (better) than 1×10^{-11}/month; or

(c) Non-"space-qualified" and having all of the following:

1. Being a rubidium standard;

2. Long-term stability less (better) than 1×10^{-11}/month; and

3. Total power consumption of less than 1 watt.

Technology

"Technology" for the "development" or "production" of the electronic systems, equipment and components listed above.

Telecommunications

Systems, equipment and components

1. Counter-improvised explosive device equipment and related equipment, as follows:

(a) Radio frequency transmitting equipment, not specified by 5.A.1.f., designed or modified for prematurely activating or preventing the initiation of improvised explosive devices;

(b) Equipment using techniques designed to enable radio communications in the same frequency channels on which co-located equipment specified by 5.A.1.h.1. is transmitting.

2. Mobile telecommunications interception or jamming equipment, and monitoring equipment therefor, as follows, and specially designed components therefor:

(a) Interception equipment designed for the extraction of voice or data, transmitted over the air interface; or

(b) Interception equipment designed for the extraction of client device or subscriber identifiers (e.g., IMSI, TIMSI or IMEI), signalling or other metadata transmitted over the air interface.

Software

"Software" specially designed or modified for the "development", "production" or "use" of telecommunication systems, equipment and components.

Technology

"Technology" for the "development" or "production" of equipment, functions or features of telecommunications systems, equipment, components and accessories.

Sensors and "lasers"

Systems, equipment and components

1. Systems or transmitting and receiving arrays, designed for object detection or location, having any of the following:

(a) A transmitting frequency below 5 kHz or a sound pressure level exceeding 224 dB (reference 1 µPa at 1 m) for equipment with an operating frequency in the band from 5 kHz to 10 kHz inclusive;

(b) Sound pressure level exceeding 224 dB (reference 1 µPa at 1 m) for equipment with an operating frequency in the band from 10 kHz to 24 kHz inclusive;

(c) Sound pressure level exceeding 235 dB (reference 1 µPa at 1 m) for equipment with an operating frequency in the band between 24 kHz and 30 kHz;

(d) Forming beams of less than 1° on any axis and having an operating frequency of less than 100 kHz;

(e) Designed to operate with an unambiguous display range exceeding 5,120 m; or

(f) Designed to withstand pressure during normal operation at depths exceeding 1,000 m and having transducers with any of the following:

1. Dynamic compensation for pressure; or

2. Incorporating other than lead zirconate titanate as the transduction element.

2. Active individual sonars, specially designed or modified to detect, locate and automatically classify swimmers or divers, having all of the following, and specially designed transmitting and receiving acoustic arrays therefor:

(a) Detection range exceeding 530 m;

(b) Determined position error of less than 15 m rms (root mean square) when measured at a range of 530 m; and

(c) Transmitted pulse signal and width exceeding 3 kHz.

3. Processing equipment, specially designed for real-time application with towed acoustic hydrophone arrays, having "user accessible programmability" and time or frequency domain processing and correlation, including spectral analysis, digital filtering and beamforming using Fast Fourier or other transforms or processes.

4. Processing equipment, specially designed for real-time application with bottom or bay cable systems, having "user accessible programmability" and time or frequency domain processing and correlation, including spectral analysis, digital filtering and beamforming using Fast Fourier or other transforms or processes.

Optical sensors

1. Optical sensors or equipment and components thereof as follows:

(a) "Space-qualified" solid-state detectors having all of the following:

1. A peak response in the wavelength range exceeding 10 nm but not exceeding 300 nm; and

2. A response of less than 0.1 per cent relative to the peak response at a wavelength exceeding 400 nm;

3. A peak response in the wavelength range exceeding 900 nm but not exceeding 1,200 nm; and

4. A response "time constant" of 95 ns or less;

5. Having a peak response in the wavelength range exceeding 1,200 nm but not exceeding 30,000 nm.

2. "Space-qualified" "focal plane arrays" having more than 2,048 elements per array and having a peak response in the wavelength range exceeding 300 nm but not exceeding 900 nm.

3. Image intensifier tubes having all of the following:

(a) A peak response in the wavelength range exceeding 400 nm but not exceeding 1,050 nm;

(b) Electron image amplification using any of the following:

1. A microchannel plate with a hole pitch (centre-to-centre spacing) of 12 µm or less; or

2. An electron-sensing device with a non-binned pixel pitch of 500 µm or less, specially designed or modified to achieve "charge multiplication" other than by a microchannel plate; and

(c) Any of the following photocathodes:

1. Multialkali photocathodes (e.g., S-20 and S-25) having a luminous sensitivity exceeding 700 µA/lm;

2. GaAs or GaInAs photocathodes; or

3. Other "III/V compound" semiconductor photocathodes having a maximum "radiant sensitivity" exceeding 10 mA/W.

4. Image intensifier tubes having all of the following:

(a) A peak response in the wavelength range exceeding 1,050 nm but not exceeding 1,800 nm;

(b) Electron image amplification using any of the following:

1. A microchannel plate with a hole pitch (centre-to-centre spacing) of 12 µm or less; or

2. An electron-sensing device with a non-binned pixel pitch of 500 µm or less, specially designed or modified to achieve "charge multiplication" other than by a microchannel plate; and

(c) "III/V compound" semiconductor (e.g., GaAs or GaInAs) photocathodes and transferred electron photocathodes, having a maximum "radiant sensitivity" exceeding 15 mA/W.

5. Non-"space-qualified" "focal plane arrays" as follows:

(a) Having all of the following:

1. Individual elements with a peak response within the wavelength range exceeding 900 nm but not exceeding 1,050 nm; and

2. Any of the following:

a. A response "time constant" of less than 0.5 ns; or

b. Specially designed or modified to achieve "charge multiplication" and having a maximum "radiant sensitivity" exceeding 10 mA/W;

3. Having all of the following:

a. Individual elements with a peak response in the wavelength range exceeding 1,050 nm but not exceeding 1,200 nm; and

b. Any of the following:

1. A response "time constant" of 95 ns or less; or

2. Specially designed or modified to achieve "charge multiplication" and having a maximum "radiant sensitivity" exceeding 10 mA/W.

6. Non-"space-qualified" non-linear (2-dimensional) "focal plane arrays" having individual elements with a peak response in the wavelength range exceeding 1,200 nm but not exceeding 30,000 nm.

7. Non-"space-qualified" linear (1-dimensional) "focal plane arrays" having all of the following:

(a) Individual elements with a peak response in the wavelength range exceeding 1,200 nm but not exceeding 3,000 nm; and

(b) Any of the following:

1. A ratio of "scan direction" dimension of the detector element to the "cross-scan direction" dimension of the detector element of less than 3.8; or

2. Signal processing in the detector elements.

8. Non-"space-qualified" linear (1-dimensional) "focal plane arrays" having individual elements with a peak response in the wavelength range exceeding 3,000 nm but not exceeding 30,000 nm;

9. Non-"space-qualified" non-linear (2-dimensional) infrared "focal plane arrays" based on "microbolometer" material having individual elements with an unfiltered response in the wavelength range equal to or exceeding 8,000 nm but not exceeding 14,000 nm.

10. Non-"space-qualified" "focal plane arrays" having all of the following:

(a) Individual detector elements with a peak response in the wavelength range exceeding 400 nm but not exceeding 900 nm;

(b) Specially designed or modified to achieve "charge multiplication" and having a maximum "radiant sensitivity" exceeding 10 mA/W for wavelengths exceeding 760 nm; and

(c) Greater than 32 elements.

11. "Direct view" imaging equipment incorporating any of the following:

(a) Image intensifier tubes having the characteristics listed in section 3 or 4 under "Optical sensors";

(b) "Focal plane arrays" having the characteristics listed in sections 5-12 under "Optical sensors"; or

(c) Solid-state detectors having the characteristics listed in section 1 under "Optical sensors".

Cameras

1. Imaging cameras incorporating image intensifier tubes having the characteristics listed in sections 3 and 4 under "Optical sensors".

(a) Imaging cameras incorporating "focal plane arrays" specified in sections 5-11 under "Optical sensors";

2. Imaging cameras incorporating solid-state detectors specified in section 1 or 2 under "Optical sensors".

Radar

1. Radar systems, equipment and assemblies, having any of the following, and specially designed components therefor:

(a) Capable of operating in synthetic aperture radar mode, inverse synthetic aperture radar mode or sidelooking airborne radar mode;

(b) Employing processing of radar signals and using any of the following:

1. "Radar spread spectrum" techniques; or

2. "Radar frequency agility" techniques; or

(c) Having "signal processing" subsystems using "pulse compression" and having any of the following:

1. A "pulse compression" ratio exceeding 150; or

2. A compressed pulse width of less than 200 ns.

2. Pulse radar cross-section measurement systems having transmit pulse widths of 100 ns or less, and specially designed components therefor.

Software

1. "Software" specially designed for the "development" or "production" of items in the "Optics" section or the "Radar" section.

2. "Software" as follows:

(a) "Software" specially designed for acoustic beam forming for the "real-time processing" of acoustic data for passive reception using towed hydrophone arrays;

(b) "Source code" for the "real- time processing" of acoustic data for passive reception using towed hydrophone arrays;

(c) "Software" specially designed for acoustic beam forming for the "real-time processing" of acoustic data for passive reception using bottom or bay cable systems;

(d) "Source code" for the "real-time processing" of acoustic data for passive reception using bottom or bay cable systems;

(e) "Software" or "source code", specially designed for all of the following:

1. "Real-time processing" of acoustic data from sonar systems;

2. Automatically detecting, classifying and determining the location of divers or swimmers.

Technology

"Technology" for the "development" or "production" of any item on this list.

Navigation and avionics

Software

1. "Source code" for the operation or maintenance of any inertial navigation equipment, except "source code" for gimballed attitude and heading reference systems.

2. "Software" specially designed or modified to improve the operational performance or reduce the navigational error of systems.

3. "Source code" for hybrid integrated systems which improves the operational performance or reduces the navigational error of systems by continuously combining heading data with any of the following:

(a) Doppler radar or sonar velocity data;

(b) Global Navigation Satellite Systems reference data; or

(c) Data from "Data-Based Referenced Navigation" systems.

4. "Source code" incorporating "development" "technology" for any of the following:

(a) Digital flight management systems for "total control of flight";

(b) Integrated propulsion and flight control systems;

(c) "Fly-by-wire systems" or "fly-by-light systems";

(d) Fault-tolerant or self-reconfiguring "active flight control systems";

(e) Air data systems based on surface static data; or

(f) Three-dimensional displays.

Note: Does not apply to "source code" associated with common computer elements and utilities (e.g., input signal acquisition, output signal transmission, computer program and data loading, built-in test, task scheduling mechanisms) not providing a specific flight control system function.

Technology

1. "Technology" for the "development" or "production" of systems, equipment and components for navigation and avionics.

2. "Technology" for the "development" of "software" for systems, equipment and components for navigation and avionics.

Marine systems, equipment and components

Systems, equipment and components

1. Manned, untethered submersible vehicles having any of the following:

(a) Designed to "operate autonomously" and having a lifting capacity of all the following:

1. 10 per cent or more of their weight in air; and

2. 15 kN or more;

(b) Designed to operate at depths exceeding 1,000 m; or

(c) Having all of the following:

1. Designed to continuously "operate autonomously" for 10 hours or more; and

2. "Range" of 25 nautical miles or more.

Technical notes

1. The term "operate autonomously" means fully submerged, without snorkel, all systems working and cruising at minimum speed at which the submersible can safely control its depth dynamically by using its depth planes only, with no need for a support vessel or support base on the surface, seabed or shore, and containing a propulsion system for submerged or surface use.

2. The term "range" means half the maximum distance that a submersible vehicle can "operate autonomously".

2. Unmanned, tethered submersible vehicles designed to operate at depths exceeding 1,000 m and having any of the following:

(a) Designed for self-propelled manoeuvre using direct current propulsion motors or thrusters; or

(b) Fibre-optic data link.

3. Unmanned, untethered submersible vehicles having any of the following:

(a) Designed for deciding a course relative to any geographical reference without real-time human assistance;

(b) Acoustic data or command link; or

(c) Optical data or command link exceeding 1,000 m.

4. Systems specially designed or modified for the automated control of the motion of submersible vehicles using navigation data, having closed-loop servo-controls and having any of the following:

(a) Enabling a vehicle to move within 10 m of a predetermined point in the water column;

(b) Maintaining the position of the vehicle within 10 m of a predetermined point in the water column; or

(c) Maintaining the position of the vehicle within 10 m while following a cable on or under the seabed.

5. "Robots" specially designed for underwater use, controlled by using a dedicated computer and having any of the following:

(a) Systems that control the "robot" using information from sensors which measure force or torque applied to an external object, distance to an external object or tactile sense between the "robot" and an external object; or

(b) The ability to exert a force of 250 N or more or a torque of 250 Nm or more and using titanium based alloys or "composite" "fibrous or filamentary materials" in their structural members.

6. Noise reduction systems designed for use on vessels of 1,000 tonnes displacement or more, as follows:

(a) Systems that attenuate underwater noise at frequencies below 500 Hz and consist of compound acoustic mounts for the acoustic isolation of diesel engines, diesel generator sets, gas turbines, gas turbine generator sets, propulsion motors or

propulsion reduction gears, specially designed for sound or vibration isolation and having an intermediate mass exceeding 30 per cent of the equipment to be mounted;

(b) "Active noise reduction or cancellation systems" or magnetic bearings, specially designed for power transmission systems.

Software

"Software" for marine systems, equipment, components, test, inspection and "production" equipment and other related technology.

Technology

"Technology" for marine systems, equipment, components, test, inspection and "production" equipment and other related technology.

Aerospace and propulsion

Systems, equipment and components

Ramjet, scramjet or combined cycle engines, and specially designed components therefor.

Software

"Software" and "technology" for aerospace and propulsion systems, equipment, components, test, inspection and "production" equipment and other related technology.

Technology

"Technology" for aerospace and propulsion systems, equipment, components, test, inspection and "production" equipment and other related technology.

United Nations S/2016/1070

Security Council

Distr.: General
16 December 2016

Original: English

Letter dated 16 December 2016 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 14 December 2016 regarding the United Nations Mission in Colombia (S/2016/1063) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

The Security Council notes that the Mission is proceeding to implement the full range of its mandated tasks, as set out in Council resolutions 2261 (2016) and 2307 (2016), following the signing, ratification and entry into force of the final peace agreement between the Government of Colombia and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia-People's Army.

(*Signed*) Román **Oyarzun Marchesi**
President of the Security Council

16-22370 (E) 191216

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United Nations S/2016/1071

Security Council

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19 December 2016

Original: English

France: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions, especially 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014), 2191 (2014), 2258 (2015) and 2286 (2016),

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of the Syrian Arab Republic,

Alarmed by the continued deterioration of the devastating humanitarian situation in Aleppo and by the fact that urgent humanitarian evacuations and assistance are now needed by a large number of Aleppo inhabitants,

Recalling the need for all parties to respect the relevant provisions of international humanitarian law and the United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian emergency assistance,

1. *Takes note* of the efforts to carry out evacuations of civilians and fighters from the districts of the city of Aleppo affected by the conflict;

2. *Stresses* that these evacuations must be conducted in accordance with international humanitarian law and principles and *emphasizes* that the evacuations of civilians must be voluntary and to final destinations of their choice, and protection must be provided to all civilians who choose or who have been forced to be evacuated and those who opt to remain in their homes;

3. *Requests* the United Nations and other relevant institutions to carry out adequate, neutral monitoring and direct observation on evacuations from the eastern districts of Aleppo and other districts of the city, and to report as appropriate thereon, to ensure further deployment of staff for these purposes as needed and *demands* all parties to provide these monitors with safe, immediate and unimpeded access;

4. *Stresses* the importance to ensure the voluntary, safe and dignified passage of all civilians from the eastern districts of Aleppo or other areas, under the monitoring of and coordination by the United Nations and other relevant institutions, to a destination of their choice; *stresses* that in such circumstances, priority should be given to the most seriously wounded people and the most vulnerable and calls on all the parties to cooperate with the United Nations in this regard;

5. *Demands* that all parties allow complete, immediate, unconditional, safe and unhindered access for the United Nations and its implementing partners, in order to ensure that humanitarian assistance reaches people through the most direct route in order to meet basic needs, including the provision of medical care, consistent with the provisions of its resolution 2258 (2015) for the whole of Syria and respect and protect all civilians across Aleppo and throughout Syria; *stresses* that all parties must respect their obligations under international humanitarian law and, in particular, to respect and protect civilians and civilian objects;

6 *Calls* on all parties to respect and protect all medical and humanitarian personnel, their means of transport and equipment, as well as hospitals and other medical facilities throughout the country, consistent with its resolution 2286 (2016);

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take urgent steps to make arrangements, including security arrangements in consultation with interested parties, to allow the observation by the United Nations and other relevant institutions of the well-being of civilians, as well as the full respect of international humanitarian law, inside the eastern districts of the city of Aleppo; notify the Security Council about these arrangements and to carry out the above mentioned activity immediately thereupon;

8. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the implementation of this resolution, including by the parties on the ground, within 5 days of adoption of this resolution;

9. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations S/2016/1072

Security Council

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19 December 2016

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Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel

I. Introduction

1. In a letter dated 23 December 2013 (S/2013/759), the Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Office for West Africa until 31 December 2016 and requested me to submit a report every six months on the implementation of its mandate. Following my letter to the Council dated 14 January 2016 (S/2016/88) on the strategic review of the Office of my Special Envoy for the Sahel, the Council requested me, on 28 January 2016, to proceed with the merger of the two offices into the United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS) and asked me to provide an update on the implementation of the mandate of UNOWAS in my next report (see S/2016/89). The present report covers the period from 30 July to 31 December 2016 and provides an overview of developments and trends in West Africa and the Sahel. It also outlines the activities of UNOWAS and the progress made in the implementation of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel (S/2015/866).

II. Developments and trends in West Africa and the Sahel

A. Political and governance trends

2. Since my most recent report (S/2016/566), efforts to consolidate democracy and stability continued in the region. Noticeable progress was made in the political dialogue process in Guinea and in the development and implementation of key political, institutional and constitutional reforms in a number of countries, including Benin and Senegal. Elections were held in Cabo Verde, the Gambia and Ghana.

3. Cabo Verde successfully conducted peaceful local elections on 4 September and a presidential election on 2 October. Observers from the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the African Union applauded the elections as professional, fair, inclusive and transparent. With a 35 per cent turnout, incumbent President Jorge Carlos De Almeida Fonseca secured 74 per cent of ballots cast, while the opposition Movement for Democracy party reversed the 15-year dominance of the African Party for the Independence of Cabo Verde by winning the majority of seats in Parliament.

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4. In the Gambia, an ECOWAS mission in July, an African Union mission in September and a mission from the European Parliament Subcommittee on Human Rights in September expressed concern about the absence of conditions for a free and fair election. Subsequent requests by the European Union and ECOWAS to deploy electoral experts were rejected by the Government. The pre-electoral period was marked by cabinet reshuffles and the prosecution of senior officials for corruption and other offences. On 11 November, the Independent Electoral Commission announced the nomination of three presidential candidates: Adama Barrow of the Gambia Opposition for Electoral Reform; Mamma Kandeh of the Gambia Democratic Congress; and incumbent President, Yahya A. J. J. Jammeh Babil Mansa, representing the Alliance for Patriotic Reorientation. The Gambia Opposition for Electoral Reform is a coalition of seven opposition parties and an independent female presidential candidate who agreed to put forward a common presidential candidate. On 2 December, the Commission announced Adama Barrow as the winner of the election. The same day, President Jammeh gave a concession speech and called Mr. Barrow to congratulate him. On 5 December, the Commission issued a statement revising the number of votes received by each candidate and stating that the errors had not affected the final outcome of the election. The Commission also reported that representatives of all three candidates had accepted the results during a meeting at Commission headquarters earlier that day. On 9 December, to the dismay of many Gambians and the international community, President Jammeh stated that he rejected the result of the election and called for a new election when resources would allow it. Since then, political tension has been very high in the Gambia, with security officers placed on standby throughout the country and a heightened sense of anxiety among the population.

5. In Ghana, seven political parties and their presidential candidates competed in the presidential and legislative elections that took place on 7 December. Nana Akufo-Addo won the presidential election, and incumbent President John Dramani Mahama conceded defeat on 9 December, when the Electoral Commission of Ghana announced the results. The voting was generally peaceful and orderly, as confirmed by a number of international observation missions that had been deployed, including from the African Union, ECOWAS, European Union, the Commonwealth and the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs. The peace accord signed on 1 December by all seven political parties helped to lower political tensions and to prevent election-related violence.

6. In Guinea, following prolonged talks, the political parties agreed on 12 October to hold the long-overdue local elections in February 2017. During the talks, which took place against the backdrop of a recent rapprochement between President Alpha Condé and opposition leader Cellou Dalein Diallo, political actors reviewed the implementation of previous dialogue agreements and decided to, inter alia, reform the Independent National Electoral Commission and revise the electoral code to enhance the impartiality and credibility of future elections. The parties also agreed to provide compensation to victims of electoral violence.

7. In Benin, the Technical Commission appointed by President Talon to propose constitutional reforms finalized its report on 28 June, and preparations began for a referendum on the reform proposals to take place in early 2017. In Burkina Faso, members of the new Independent National Electoral Commission were sworn in on 27 July. On 21 October, the Government stated that an attempted coup d'état by

former members of the presidential guard was foiled by security forces. Meanwhile, the High Council for Reconciliation and National Unity, which was established in March to assist in creating conditions conducive to reconciliation and national unity and to examine human rights violations committed by State authorities between 1960 and 2015, has yet to become fully operational. With respect to investigations into the "popular uprising" in October 2014 and the failed coup d'état in September 2015, the High Court reported on 30 September that 24 ministers under the former regime had been indicted.

8. In Côte d'Ivoire, a constitutional amendment establishing a Senate and the position of Vice-President and making the nationality requirement for presidential eligibility more flexible was endorsed by referendum on 30 October. Progress was made in Guinea-Bissau when the political stakeholders signed agreements mediated by ECOWAS in September and October, committing them to breaking the prolonged political impasse. However, the agreements have yet to be implemented owing to continued mistrust between the parties. In Mauritania, a dialogue process, which was boycotted by several opposition parties and the extra-parliamentary opposition coalition National Forum for Democracy and Unity, ended on 20 October with the signing of a political agreement. The agreement foresaw several constitutional amendments, including the abolishment of the Senate and the creation of regional councils. In the Niger, the National Council for Political Dialogue, a framework for consultation on matters of national interest, decided on 4 October to postpone *sine die* the local elections scheduled for January 2017 and to initiate a review of the electoral process. The decision was criticized by the opposition, which boycotted the session.

9. In Nigeria, the Government continued its anti-corruption campaign led by the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission. The former Ministers of Aviation and of Defence were charged with money-laundering, while two Supreme Court justices and the Abia State Resident Electoral Commissioner were arrested on corruption charges.

10. In Senegal, members of the High Council of the *collectivités territoriales* were elected on 4 September, in line with a constitutional amendment approved in the referendum of 20 March. On 4 October, Senegal introduced the ECOWAS biometric identity card, which will also be used as a voter card. However, the adoption by Parliament of a bill to review the voters' register on 11 August triggered protracted debate. In Sierra Leone, the release of the final report of the Constitutional Review Committee, which was expected during the reporting period, was further delayed. The delimitation of constituency boundaries and preparations for a national civil and voter registration exercise ahead of the presidential and parliamentary elections in early 2018 in Sierra Leone were sources of contention between the ruling and opposition parties. In Togo, there was no significant progress in the implementation of institutional and political reforms. The opposition continued to refuse initiatives by the High Commission for Reconciliation and Strengthening of National Unity, which on 21 July submitted reform proposals to the President of the country.

B. Security trends

11. The security situation in West Africa and the Sahel remained fragile due to the activities of violent extremist and terrorist groups, including Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb and Boko Haram. Violent extremist groups based in Mali, including Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb and Al Mourabitoun, continued to expand their geographical reach into the neighbouring countries of Burkina Faso and the Niger. In Burkina Faso, three soldiers and four civilians were killed in two attacks on 1 September and 12 October. In the Niger, several attacks were carried out between September and November by unidentified groups suspected of being based in Mali. On 6 October, an attack on a security post in an area hosting Malian refugees in Tazalit, Tahoua region, resulted in the death of 22 soldiers. The same week, an American aid worker was kidnapped in Abalak, Tahoua region. On 16 October, a high-security prison near the capital city of Niamey was attacked in what appeared to be an unsuccessful attempt to free Islamist militants. Meanwhile, insecurity linked to the presence of Boko Haram in the south-eastern region of Diffa continued to fuel displacement in this area.

12. During the reporting period, drug production, consumption and trafficking remained a serious concern. On 26 June, 20 tons of counterfeit medicines, cannabis and heroin were incinerated by Burkinabe authorities on the occasion of the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, while 200 kilograms (kg) of cocaine were seized by Guinean authorities in the port of Conakry in July and October. According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Guinea-Bissau and Mali remain vulnerable drug transit points, while production and distribution centres emerged in Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea Nigeria and Senegal. Some countries also witnessed an increase in arms trafficking and other illicit transnational activities. According to UNODC, law enforcement agencies in some countries were also involved in the sale of arms to militant groups and in receiving bribes from criminals at border posts to turn a blind eye to the illicit movement of goods and persons across borders.

13. Maritime piracy in the Gulf of Guinea remained an issue of concern. The International Maritime Bureau recorded 28 kidnapping cases from July through August. Pirate activities seemed to shift their focus from the theft of cargo to the kidnapping of crew members. In the waters off the coast of Nigeria, 40 pirate attacks were allegedly carried out by the Niger Delta Avengers.

14. Nigeria continued to face several security challenges, in particular a resurgence of violence in the southern region of the Niger Delta, clashes between farmers and pastoralists in the Middle Belt region, the Boko Haram insurgency in the north of the country and violent incidents between security forces and members of the Islamic Movement in Nigeria. Between July and November, 80 attacks against oil installations were recorded in the Niger Delta. The Government is continuing with its dual strategy of negotiating with the attackers while simultaneously enhancing security measures. Meanwhile, between July and November, it is estimated that 30 deadly clashes between farmers and herders resulted in approximately 222 deaths, which threatened to undermine peace, social cohesion and food security in the Middle Belt of the country. In addition, on 14 November, clashes between individuals participating in a Shia procession and the Nigerian police force broke out in Kano State, resulting in the deaths of dozens of Nigerians.

Counter-terrorism and Boko Haram violence

15. Boko Haram continued to pose a security challenge in the Lake Chad Basin area. The Multinational Joint Task Force conducted several operations targeting the group's capabilities, disrupting its safe havens and destroying training and bomb-making facilities. This contributed to a temporary decline in the scope and impact of Boko Haram attacks during the rainy season (July and August). It is estimated that the group carried out approximately 179 attacks between July and November, which resulted in 330 deaths. This included two separate attacks, on 16 and 17 October, against security forces in Borno State, Nigeria, killing more than 20 soldiers. In addition, 46 soldiers who had disappeared during the attacks have not been found. During the reporting period, Boko Haram continued to use suicide bombings, improvised explosive devices and ambushes to incite fear. There were also reports of factional divisions within Boko Haram, with the reported leadership of the group being ascribed to Abu Musab al-Barnawi by the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant. In a video released on 10 August, the group's long-time leader, Abubakar Shekau, claimed he was still in charge.

16. Meanwhile, the Multinational Joint Task Force continued to strengthen its internal cooperation and operational capabilities, conducting successful operations in mid-September that resulted in the deaths of 70 Boko Haram militants in the Niger. Raids conducted by the Nigerian army on 19 August reportedly killed over 100 militants, including three senior Boko Haram commanders. On 13 October, following negotiations facilitated by the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Government of Switzerland, 21 of the Chibok girls were released, bringing the number of girls freed to 23. According to the Nigerian Government, further negotiations continue for the release of the remaining girls. While several countries announced further logistical and intelligence support, the Task Force remains seriously constrained by a lack of funds and assets. A meeting of the African Union Partners Group on 23 September disclosed that most pledges had not materialized, with the exception of $34.3 million disbursed by the European Union, $21 million by Nigeria and $6.2 million by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland[4].

C. Socioeconomic trends

17. West African economies faced an economic landscape marked by a continuous slump in export commodity prices, tighter financing conditions, narrowing credit options, and concomitant budgetary pressures. According to the International Monetary Fund, during the reporting period, overall economic growth was at its lowest level in the past 12 years, and expectations for a rebound in 2016 have not materialized. While the performance and level of economic diversification varied between countries, oil-exporting countries appeared to be the hardest hit, with Nigeria officially entering into a recession. Efforts to improve access to foreign exchange in Nigeria were only partially successful and fostered the development of a parallel market. Countries exporting other raw materials, including Mauritania and Liberia, were equally affected by deteriorating terms of trade. Quickly depreciating currencies, such as in Nigeria and Sierra Leone, exacerbated economic hardship for large segments of the population. Growth prospects appeared to have improved for

Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal, partially owing to regulatory reforms conducive to growth. In its report entitled "Doing Business 2016", the World Bank ranked Senegal and Benin in the top 10 most improved economies, while Liberia was reported as having deteriorated since 2008, ranking 174th of 190 countries.

D. Humanitarian trends

18. The overall humanitarian situation in West Africa and the Sahel remains dire. In areas under the influence of Boko Haram, extreme levels of food insecurity and malnutrition were reported, including reports of emerging famine conditions. Across the Sahel, some 32 million people are facing food insecurity, 9 million are in need of emergency food assistance, and 3.9 million children under the age of 5 are severely malnourished. During the period under review, humanitarian access remained hampered by insecurity and ongoing hostilities. More than 130,000 Malian refugees remained in Burkina Faso, Mauritania and the Niger. In the conflict-affected regions of the Lake Chad Basin, 2.6 million people remained displaced, and 6.3 million people were considered severely food-insecure. According to the United Nations Children's Fund, almost 400,000 children in north-eastern Nigeria were severely malnourished. The majority of the displaced had been sheltered by communities that were already vulnerable, putting a further strain on their limited coping capacities. With the Nigerian army regaining control in areas formerly held by insurgents, nearly 800,000 people have become newly accessible, many of whom are in immediate need of life-saving assistance. Persistent attacks in Borno State (Nigeria), Diffa (Niger) and Maroua (Cameroon) continued to impede operations, while aid operations in Chad's border area were temporarily suspended owing to insecurity. While humanitarian organizations in the Lake Chad Basin countries stepped up operations to deliver assistance, only 30 per cent of the required funds, amounting to a total of $739 million, was received. Only 32 per cent ($664 million) of the United Nations appeal for $2.09 billion for the Sahel has been funded.

19. According to data released by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the number of recorded migrants passing through the Niger towards countries of the Maghreb has markedly decreased, following stricter control measures being implemented at major transit points and migrants without valid documentation being refused entry. However, migration flows in the Niger have increased significantly, with almost 400,000 outgoing and incoming migrants being registered at IOM flow monitoring points as of September. The migrants are mainly from the Gambia, the Niger, Nigeria and Senegal. In June, the European Council decided to use all relevant policies, instruments and tools, including development and trade, in order to prevent illegal migration and facilitate repatriations.

E. Trends on human rights

20. The human rights situation in West Africa and the Sahel improved somewhat with respect to legal and institutional frameworks. Senegal adopted a law reforming its constitutional court, and Burkina Faso and the Gambia registered progress towards the establishment of national human rights commissions. Togo acceded to

the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, while Guinea-Bissau adopted the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness. A total of 12 of the 15 States members of ECOWAS have thus far adopted the Conventions. In the Gambia, a law outlawing forced and underage marriage was passed.

21. However, the continuing threat of terrorism had a negative impact on human rights standards across West Africa and the Sahel, in particular with respect to freedom of expression and assembly. Several thousand terror suspects were reportedly held in pretrial detention for extended periods in the Niger, where the legal pretrial detention time is four years. Although penal reforms in terrorism-related cases were initiated in Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Mauritania, the Niger and Senegal, arbitrary incarcerations continued to pose the risk of radicalizing detainees in West Africa and the Sahel.

22. In Nigeria, the special investigation panel established by the Nigerian National Human Rights Commission to investigate clashes between security forces and members of the Islamic Movement in Nigeria, which took place in December 2015 and resulted in about 350 casualties, submitted its report on 21 October. The panel recommended, inter alia, a forensic investigation, the timely trial of the Movement's leaders, the prosecution of involved military personnel, compensation for victims and training in crowd management for police. Concerns continue to be raised regarding possible violations of human rights by some security forces in the fight against Boko Haram, notwithstanding the commitment by the Government to take action.

23. In the Gambia, a senior member of the opposition United Democratic Party, Ebrima Solo Kurumah, reportedly died under unclear circumstances while in police custody on 21 August. Mr. Kurumah was arrested during a peaceful protest on 9 May. He is the second member of the United Democratic Party to have died in custody, following the death of opposition activist Ebrima Solo Sandeng on 15 April. On 20 July, 29 Party members were sentenced to three years in prison on several charges, including unlawful assembly. Calls by the international community for an independent investigation into the events of April and May, including the deaths of two opposition members while in state custody, have thus far gone unheeded. Meanwhile, three days after the announcement of the election results, the former leader of the opposition United Democratic Party, Ousainou Darboe, along with 18 Party members who had been sentenced, in July, to three years in prison, were released on bail. On 8 December, 11 more people who had been arrested after participating in peaceful protests in April and May were also released.

24. In Guinea, as part of the political dialogue process concluded on 12 October, political stakeholders agreed, inter alia, to establish a high court of justice and to release those detained in the wake of political protests. However, on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the 28 September 2009 massacre, human rights defenders and victims' associations expressed concern about continuing delays in the prosecution of perpetrators, some of whom were in public office. On 29 June, the Provisional Commission for Reflection on National Reconciliation submitted its report to President Alpha Condé, who committed to setting up a truth, justice and reconciliation commission to investigate major violations of human rights in Guinea from 1958 to 2015.

25. In Mauritania, tensions were witnessed between public authorities and the Initiative pour la résurgence du mouvement abolitionniste, especially after 13 Intiative members were sentenced on 18 August to prison terms of between 3 and 15 years, following protests staged by the organization. The West African Human Rights Defenders' Network and other organizations condemned the verdict, and the European Union called for an investigation into judicial procedures and allegations of torture. On 18 November, the appeal court of Zouerate acquitted and released three of the 13 activists and reduced the sentence of the other 10.

26. On 29 July, the Extraordinary African Chambers within the Senegalese courts ordered former Chadian President Hissène Habré to pay 53 billion CFA francs to compensate the nearly 5,000 victims of arbitrary detention, acts of rape, sexual slavery, torture and war crimes committed under his rule. On 28 September, Appeal Court judges for his case were appointed by the Chairperson of the African Union Commission.

F. Trends on gender issues

27. During the reporting period, some progress was made in efforts to support gender mainstreaming and the inclusion of women in political, peace and security processes. On 29 September, the Liberian House of Representatives passed the Equal Representation and Participation Bill, which provided for five seats for female politicians, one for youth and one for people with disabilities in the nation's lower House of Parliament. The Nigerian Senate continued its examination of the gender and equal opportunities bill, raising hopes for its eventual adoption. Civil society and other organizations continued their advocacy to enhance female political participation. A study released in September by the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Analysis in Benin revealed that the literacy rate of young women in the country dropped from 56 to 43 per cent between 2010 and 2015, highlighting the structural factors leading to female exclusion.

III. Activities of the United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel

A. Good offices and special assignments by my Special Representative

28. During the reporting period, my Special Representative for West Africa and the Sahel continued in order to mobilize international and regional partners through his good offices missions to support national political dialogue, promote democratic reforms and encourage transparent and peaceful electoral processes. He conducted his missions in close collaboration with the United Nations country teams in each country.

29. Ahead of the presidential election in the Gambia on 1 December, and in the light of prevailing tensions in the country, my Special Representative conducted a mission to Banjul on 10 November. He held consultations with political parties, civil society representatives and election management bodies, during which he assured all stakeholders of the continued support of the United Nations. He urged

the Government to deliver on its commitments to democratic governance and appealed to political actors to engage in genuine political dialogue. My Special Representative visited Banjul again, a day after the announcement of the election results, on 3 December, where he met with the President-elect, representatives of the opposition coalition, the ruling Alliance for Patriotic Reorientation, civil society and the diplomatic corps. The head of the ECOWAS office in Banjul accompanied my Special Representative to his meetings. In his consultations, the Special Representative encouraged all sides to work together for a peaceful transfer of power. Following President Jammeh's announcement on 9 December rejecting the election results, the Special Representative facilitated a joint statement by the African Union, ECOWAS and United Nations, which was issued on 10 December and called on the Government of the Gambia to abide by its constitutional responsibilities and international obligations; to respect the verdict of the ballots; and to ensure the security of President-elect Adama Barrow and of all Gambian citizens. The following day, I called on President Jammeh and all political actors to fully respect the outcome of the election and carry out a peaceful and orderly transition process. On 13 December, my Special Representative returned to Banjul along with President Johnson-Sirleaf of Liberia — in her capacity as head of the ECOWAS Authority of Heads of State and Government — President Koroma of Sierra Leone, outgoing President Mahama of Ghana, President Buhari of Nigeria and a representative of the African Union Commissioner for Political Affairs.

30. Special Representative Chambas visited Ghana four times between October and December to help defuse political tensions and promote peaceful elections. His good offices, in collaboration with ECOWAS and other partners, were instrumental in ensuring the signing of the peace accord prior to the elections. The Electoral Commission in Ghana expressed appreciation for the support of the United Nations country team to the electoral process, including United Nations assistance in coordinating international observers and support to two situation rooms (the Women's Situation Room and the West Africa Network for Peacebuilding observer situation room).

31. During the reporting period, my Special Representative remained in contact with stakeholders engaged in the political dialogue process in Guinea. He met with President Alpha Condé in New York on 20 September and visited Guinea on 8 and 9 November. In his consultations with stakeholders, including President Condé and opposition leader Cellou Dalein Diallo, he commended the parties for the agreement reached on 12 October and reiterated the support of the United Nations in the implementation of its provisions.

32. In anticipation of the first post-conflict presidential elections to be held in Sierra Leone without the presence of a United Nations peace mission, scheduled for early 2018, my Special Representative conducted a mission to Freetown from 6 to 8 November, during which he consulted with relevant stakeholders on a number of critical issues, including the constitutional review process and electoral preparations.

33. My Special Representative visited Maiduguri, the capital of Borno State, Nigeria, in July and November. He interacted with a wide range of government representatives, humanitarian actors, United Nations agencies and civil society. He discussed challenges to rehabilitation efforts, humanitarian access and the demining

of recaptured territories, for which international support remains crucial. He also paid a visit to a camp for internally displaced persons in Bakassi, where humanitarian assistance had been halted for security reasons, and advocated for the resumption of humanitarian assistance to the camp.

34. While in Nigeria, my Special Representative also held, on 1 August, a round-table consultation with high-level Nigerian stakeholders, ECOWAS, the United Nations country team and representatives from academia and civil society, on violent extremism, militant activities, separatist tendencies in the south-east, tensions between pastoralists and farmers and other political and security-related issues affecting the country. The meeting helped strengthen cooperation with Nigerian stakeholders and reaffirm the United Nations support for the consolidation of the peace architecture in Nigeria.

35. On 21 September, President Buhari requested United Nations assistance in negotiating the release of the Chibok schoolgirls. In response, I designated my Special Representative, in his capacity as my High-level Representative for Nigeria, as the point of contact for further assistance. Since then, he has been engaging with Nigerian authorities and international partners. In his consultations, he has continued to stress the need for the international community to support Nigeria in addressing the issue of mass abductions by Boko Haram, the rehabilitation and reintegration of abductees and better humanitarian access in the north-east of the country. My Special Representative visited Nigeria from 13 to 18 November to meet with national and international stakeholders to determine how best to continue supporting the Nigerian Government's efforts in finding a negotiated solution for the release of the remaining Chibok schoolgirls.

Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission

36. Insecurity in the northern Cameroon-Nigeria border areas, as a result of Boko Haram-related violence, continued to adversely affect the work of the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission, delaying field assessments and demarcation in several locations. Nonetheless, experts from both parties met in early December 2015 and reached an agreement on toponyms within a 30-kilometre corridor along both sides of the border, as part of the final mapping project. In addition, a project document on confidence-building measures was endorsed by the Government of Cameroon in May 2016 and submitted for approval by the Nigerian Government in late November.

37. On 1 August, in his capacity as my High-level Representative to Nigeria and Chair of the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission, my Special Representative held consultations in Abuja with President Buhari, who reiterated his commitment to a speedy resolution of the residual issues concerning the border demarcation. He also met with the head of the Nigerian delegation and other government officials in December 2016. The parties reiterated their commitment to fully implementing the judgment of the International Court of Justice as a matter of priority. By the end of the reporting period, significant progress towards the placement of 163 additional pillars had been achieved, thus exhausting the remaining resources in the extrabudgetary trust fund. My Special Representative therefore undertook a fundraising mission to Brussels, Paris, London and Berlin from 18 to 20 October, during which partners voiced appreciation for the Commission's work and pledged

support for the conclusion of its mandate, pending the submission of more detailed proposals.

Enhancing subregional capacities to address cross-border and cross-cutting threats to peace and security

Security sector reform

38. From 17 to 21 October, UNOWAS, together with other United Nations representatives, visited the ECOWAS Commission in Abuja to provide additional support for the rolling-out of the ECOWAS policy framework on security sector reform, which is aimed at promoting a coordinated approach to security sector reform in the West Africa region.

39. In Guinea, the United Nations senior security sector reform advisory team continued to support the national security sector reform process. On 29 September, the national police school was reopened, after 16 years of closure, with the support of the team. The senior adviser also supported efforts to render the high council of national defence operational. In response to a request made by President Roch Marc Christian Kaboré of Burkina Faso, the senior adviser, together with UNOWAS, conducted a mission to Ouagadougou to assist the Government of Burkina Faso in the development of a security sector reform road map.

Strategy for cross-border security in the Mano River Union

40. From 23 to 28 October and 1 to 4 November, UNOWAS visited Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire, respectively, to explore options for advancing implementation of the strategy for cross-border security in the Mano River Union. Discussions with the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire, the United Nations Mission in Liberia and relevant partners helped to identify priority activities currently supported by the peacekeeping operations, which UNOWAS and the respective United Nations country teams should help to sustain after the drawdown of the missions. From 30 November to 1 December, the Mano River Union secretariat, with UNOWAS support, organized a subregional workshop on lessons learned following the establishment of the Mano River Union joint border security and confidence-building units in Monrovia. Participants also exchanged views on initiatives to enhance cross-border cooperation and curb transnational organized crime.

Piracy in the Gulf of Guinea

41. During the reporting period, the Economic Community of Central African States and ECOWAS advanced their efforts to operationalize the Interregional Coordination Centre in Yaoundé, including by completing the recruitment of senior leadership staff. The ECOWAS Commission and Côte d'Ivoire are in the final stages of finalizing agreements for the establishment of the Regional Centre for Maritime Security in West Africa, which will be based in Abidjan. Negotiations are also continuing between the ECOWAS Commission and Ghana on logistical arrangements for hosting the headquarters for zone F, which comprises Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Liberia and Sierra Leone. Some progress was also made towards the operationalization of the headquarters for zone E, which covers Benin,

the Niger, Nigeria and Togo, and is based in Cotonou. In his meetings, my Special Representative continued to support efforts by ECOWAS to identify a headquarters for zone G, which comprises Cabo Verde, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali and Senegal.

42. In the framework of the consultations between African countries, China and the United States of America to promote peace in Africa, my Special Representative attended a tripartite consultation meeting between African countries, China and the United States, organized by the Carter Center in cooperation with the Government of Togo and held in Lomé on 27 and 28 July. His participation and subsequent engagement helped to strengthen cooperation between regional actors, China, the United States and other partners on maritime security and economic development.

43. My Special Representative attended the African Union Extraordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government on Maritime Security and Safety and Development in Africa, held in Lomé on 15 October, at which the African Union Charter on Maritime Security, Safety and Development was adopted. During the side events that took place prior to the Summit, from 10 to 14 October, discussions focused on the need to boost the implementation of the Yaoundé maritime security architecture and strengthen the judicial response, including the prosecution of maritime crimes.

Drug trafficking and transnational organized crime

44. On 5 September, UNOWAS attended the ECOWAS ministerial conference in Abuja, at which participants, together with Mauritania, adopted the 2016-2020 regional action plan on illicit drug trafficking, organized crime and drug abuse in West Africa. On 19 October, my Special Representative attended the launching ceremony for the action plan in New York, which focused on mobilizing resources for its implementation. With respect to the West Africa Coast Initiative, while the work of the Transnational Organized Crime Units in Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone is continuing, no progress has been made in operationalizing the Units in Côte d'Ivoire or Guinea.

B. Implementation of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel

45. In response to the Security Council's call (see S/2016/89) for further progress towards the implementation of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel, an independent evaluation was undertaken in October and November 2016 to look into the design, scope, thematic focus and implementation modalities of the strategy and provide recommendations to improve its implementation. The evaluation team interviewed a broad range of national and international partners at United Nations Headquarters and in Dakar, and visited the five member States of the Group of Five for the Sahel to conduct closer consultations with authorities and local and international stakeholders. The team's recommendations are reflected in my forthcoming proposal to the Security Council on the renewal of the mandate of UNOWAS and in ongoing efforts to review, at the operational level, the United Nations system's approach to the implementation of the integrated strategy, including its thematic focus, priorities, coordination arrangements, partnerships and

the role of specific United Nations entities in the field and at Headquarters, in line with their respective mandates and comparative advantages.

46. As co-chairs of the technical secretariat of the Ministerial Coordination Platform for the Sahel, my Special Representative and President Pierre Buyoya, High Representative of the African Union for Mali and the Sahel and Head of the African Union Mission for Mali and the Sahel (MISAHEL), conducted a joint visit to N'Djamena from 4 to 8 August in order to reactivate the Ministerial Coordination Platform for the Sahel. In order to make progress on preparations for the next meeting of the Platform, a joint UNOWAS-MISAHEL technical-level mission visited Chad from 7 to 10 September.

47. Throughout the reporting period, efforts to improve coordination and secure funding for the implementation of the strategy intensified, with regular information exchanges between United Nations entities and external partners, including the Group of Five for the Sahel and potential donors. The three thematic working groups of the strategy — on governance, security and resilience — held regular meetings to improve programme delivery, including joint activities with regional entities.

48. Cognizant of the key role that Sahel countries play in countering violent extremism and pursuant to the Security Council's request (see S/PRST/2015/24), UNOWAS and other partners made efforts to strengthen the role of the Group of Five for the Sahel in this area. From 29 August to 1 September, UNOWAS provided support to a delegation of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force that visited the region to hold consultations with countries of the Group. This included a meeting, organized by UNOWAS and the Task Force, that brought together 40 regional experts and United Nations agencies to discuss support to the Group through the Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism Initiative, which focuses on building the capacities of Governments to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism, in line with the integrated strategy and as mandated by the Security Council (see resolution 2195 (2014) and S/PRST/2015/24).

49. UNOWAS also contributed to a conference on preventing violent extremism, organized by the African Union in partnership with the Group of Five for the Sahel and held in Bamako from 11 to 13 October. The meeting was the first in a series of events aimed at developing a regional action plan. It was attended by a wide range of representatives from countries of the Group and Algeria, Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria and Senegal. Recommendations included strengthening media networks with a view to reinforcing counter-radicalization narratives. UNOWAS also continued to provide support to the permanent secretariat of the Group in operationalizing its threat analysis and early warning mechanism, which will be based in Nouakchott. It further assisted the Group in the development of guidelines for the prevention of radicalization and violent extremism.

50. Thanks to technical assistance provided by UNODC under the security pillar of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel, authorities in Mali carried out a number of drug seizures, including one, in August, in Mopti, of over 400 grams of cocaine mixed with ephedrine with a market value of more than $20,000. In October, they also arrested the alleged head of the international drug trafficking ring responsible for the trafficking of 2.7 tons of cannabis that had been seized in Bamako aboard a truck coming from Ghana in May. The arrest was made possible

through regional cooperation channels, as Malian authorities were able to locate the suspect in the Niger by exchanging information with their Senegalese counterparts. This was the first recorded instance in Mali's history of an international drug network being dismantled. In the Niger, the Joint Airport Interdiction Task Force at the Niamey International Airport intercepted some 9 kg of smuggled gold and €500,000 of undeclared currency on two passengers in October, highlighting the unit's capacity to counter forms of transnational organized crime that go beyond drug trafficking. UNODC also provided support to an anti-corruption awareness-raising campaign in the Niger and, in cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, helped universities in Burkina Faso to establish a master's degree programme on anti-corruption.

51. Under the governance pillar of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel, a joint mission, comprising representatives from IOM, the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UNHCR, was conducted in the Sahel region from 1 to 10 November to support the development of cross-border projects, funded from the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund. The project is aimed at promoting stability, building resilience and preventing the spread of violent extremism in border areas in the Liptako-Gourma region of Mali, Burkina Faso and the Niger. During the mission's visit to Mali from 1 to 5 November, programmatic entry points were identified to address conflict drivers in the region bordering Burkina Faso and the Niger. The findings of the mission were validated by the United Nations, civil society organizations and government officials from Burkina Faso, Mali and the Niger during a three-day workshop held in Ouagadougou from 7 to 10 November. PBSO is currently developing cross-border project documents, in line with the integrated strategy, to support the countries' efforts to tackle the root causes of conflict in the region.

52. With regard to the resilience pillar of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel, the Governments of Burkina Faso, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Mauritania and the Niger met on several occasions within the framework of the Sahel Women's Empowerment and Demographic Dividend Project, led by the United Nations Population Fund, which seeks to address demographic challenges in the Sahel. During a high-level symposium on the demographic dividend and Africa's development, organized in Dakar on 29 June, and a high-level dialogue on strengthening partnership to accelerate Africa's demographic dividend, organized in New York on 19 September, a road map with an emphasis on youth empowerment was developed by participating Governments to address the root causes of insecurity in the Sahel.

53. Further to the request of the Security Council, contained in its presidential statement of 8 December 2015, for "detailed information on the financial contributions towards boosting economic growth and eradicating poverty, through projects that would support peace and security efforts in the Sahel region" (S/PRST/2015/24), the Secretariat undertook consultations with the relevant entities concerning the pledges made to Sahelian countries, announced during the joint high-level visit to the Sahel by the United Nations, African Union, World Bank, African Development Bank and European Union in November 2013. According to its data, the World Bank has committed over $7.2 billion since 2013 to 13 Sahel countries (Algeria, Burkina Faso, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger, Nigeria, Senegal and the Sudan), of which

$5.1 billion has been disbursed. Of the $7.2 billion pledged to the Sahel, the World Bank committed $1.9 billion and disbursed $1.6 billion to countries of the Group of Five for the Sahel. Meanwhile, according to its data, the European Union committed $3 billion to the 13 countries of the Sahel in 2013 and $3.1 billion in 2014, of which approximately one third was committed to countries of the Group. The European Union disbursed $3.6 billion to the 13 countries of the Sahel in 2013 and $2.8 billion in 2014, which included disbursements of $1 billion and $0.9 billion in countries of the Group in 2013 and 2014. Those figures do not take into account the additional funding mobilized for operational deployments such as African Union and United Nations missions in Mali (MISAHEL and the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali), the European Union Training Mission in Mali, the European Union Capacity Building Missions in Mali and the Niger and other contributions that do not qualify as official development assistance but nonetheless support peace and security efforts. In November 2015, the European Union also established an emergency trust fund for stability and to address the root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa. The fund includes $1 billion in earmarked funding for the Sahel and Lake Chad regions.

C. Promotion of good governance, respect for the rule of law, human rights and gender mainstreaming

54. UNOWAS participated in a forum for non-governmental organizations, organized by the African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies and held in Banjul from 17 to 19 October, which aimed at enhancing the participation of non-governmental organizations in the fifty-ninth ordinary session of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights. On the margins of the forum, UNOWAS co-chaired a panel on strengthening the capacity of national and regional civil society networks. Upon conclusion of the forum, the non-governmental organizations adopted nine resolutions that were later submitted for consideration by the Commission. On 21 October, UNOWAS participated in the fifty-ninth ordinary session of the Commission, also held in Banjul.

55. As part of a mission to Ouagadougou together with the Department of Political Affairs, PBSO and UNDP, from 28 June to 5 July, UNOWAS contributed to an assessment aimed at strengthening the capacities of the High Council for Reconciliation and National Unity of Burkina Faso, which led to the development of a project aimed at reinforce the Council's capacity.

56. During the reporting period, UNOWAS efforts to promote the role of women and youth in conflict prevention focused on creating synergies among regional organizations while raising awareness regarding Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and subsequent resolutions on women, youth, and peace and security, including resolutions 2242 (2015) and 2250 (2015). In this regard, in August and September, UNOWAS and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women met with regional members of the Working Group on Women, Peace and Security in West Africa, coordinated outreach missions of the Working Group to Burkina Faso, Mauritania and the Niger, and held a workshop with academic partners in Ouagadougou on 14 October. In addition, UNOWAS supported the re-establishment of the ECOWAS West African Network of Young Female Leaders.

D. Inter-institutional cooperation

United Nations inter-institutional cooperation

57. From 9 to 11 November, UNOWAS participated in an inter-agency mission to Burkina Faso, led by the Department of Political Affairs. The purpose of the mission was to hold consultations with national authorities and relevant stakeholders for the development of a strategic framework for the implementation of a pilot approach on "sustaining peace", in line with the twin Security Council and General Assembly resolutions (Council resolution 2282 (2016) and Assembly resolution 70/262), to help Burkina Faso to consolidate stability in the post-transition period. The strategy will be supported by all levels of the United Nations system and will emphasize political support, alignment with regional approaches and strong linkages with national planning processes in support of stabilization tasks such as national reconciliation. The approach also foresees the enhancement of partnerships with international financial institutions. In close collaboration with UNDP and other United Nations entities, UNOWAS will play a central role in the implementation of the strategy for sustaining peace.

Cooperation with regional and subregional partners

58. On 20 October, UNOWAS and ECOWAS held a desk-to-desk meeting at the ECOWAS Commission in Abuja. The meeting discussed priority areas for cooperation in 2017, including joint early warning and fact-finding missions to risk-prone countries, and cross-cutting thematic areas such as the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security. In line with the UNOWAS-Mano River Union cooperation framework workplan that was adopted in May, a technical meeting was held on 9 November to review progress and plan joint activities in 2017. Following the establishment of the UNOWAS liaison cell in Nouakchott in April, UNOWAS focused on facilitating United Nations engagement with the Group of Five for the Sahel.

IV. Observations and recommendations

59. The overall situation in the West Africa and Sahel subregions during the reporting period was positive. I was particularly encouraged by the successful holding of peaceful and credible elections in Cabo Verde and Ghana and by the outcome of the political dialogue in Guinea. I was also encouraged by the steps taken to develop and institute political, institutional and constitutional reforms in Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Senegal and Sierra Leone. I urge national stakeholders to continue to engage in dialogue in a spirit of tolerance, openness and inclusivity.

60. I welcome the measures taken by the United Nations system, in partnership with the authorities of Burkina Faso, to pilot a new approach to sustaining peace in the country, including the development of a strategic framework to help consolidate stability in the post-transition period. I commend the authorities for the work undertaken, with United Nations support, to reform and reorganize the security sector and to support national reconciliation. I call on institutional partners and

donors to support those efforts and ensure close coordination as part of a wider partnership to support Burkina Faso in consolidating stability and democratic gains.

61. I am dismayed by the 9 December statement by President Yahya A. J. J. Jammeh of the Gambia rejecting the outcome of the 1 December presidential election. I reiterate my earlier call for a peaceful, timely and orderly transfer of power, in full respect of the will of the Gambian people as expressed in the election. I urge the Security Council to continue to support the efforts of the people of the Gambia, ECOWAS, the African Union and the United Nations for a speedy and peaceful transfer of power.

62. I remain worried by the prevalence of terrorist and violent extremist threats in the region and their linkages to transnational organized crime. While I commend the commitment by concerned Member States, regional organizations and other partners to step up efforts, with United Nations support, to prevent and counter violent extremism, I encourage further collaboration to address the underlying drivers relating to development, social exclusion, environmental degradation and governance.

63. The escalation of militant activities in the Niger Delta region and the incidents of violence between pastoralists and farmers in the Middle Belt region of Nigeria are also worrisome. In that regard, my Special Representative will continue to support efforts to strengthen the national peace architecture in the country with a view to addressing internal security challenges that have the potential to spill over.

64. I commend the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission for its continued efforts to implement the judgment of the International Court of Justice of 10 October 2002. I am encouraged by the continued cooperation between the Governments of Cameroon and Nigeria to ensure the completion of the border demarcation, implement confidence-building measures and protect the rights of the affected border communities. My Special Representative will continue to provide good offices to help to resolve any outstanding issues and assist the two parties in mobilizing resources.

65. I welcome the leadership demonstrated by countries in West Africa and the Sahel in advancing democracy and spearheading initiatives to tackle security challenges in the region. I commend the sustained efforts made by participating countries for the operationalization of the Multinational Joint Task Force, which led to a reduction in the number of casualties due to Boko Haram attacks. I encourage stronger partnership among affected countries, as well as between them and the African Union, and reiterate my call for all counter-insurgency efforts to be carried out in full compliance with international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law. I welcome the assistance provided by regional and international partners, but remain very concerned about the continuing humanitarian toll in the region. I urge donors to support the humanitarian response in the Lake Chad Basin, which remains critically underfunded, and to intensify demining, rehabilitation and resettlement efforts while addressing the underlying root causes that led to the emergence of Boko Haram. My Special Representative, in his capacity as my High-level Representative for Nigeria, will continue to reach out to relevant stakeholders to build momentum with a view to facilitating the release of Boko Haram abductees.

66. I am encouraged that the pledges made during the joint visit to the Sahel by the United Nations, African Union, World Bank, African Development Bank and

European Union in 2013 were followed up with concrete financial commitments and disbursements. I commend the donor community for their generous support to the region and encourage Governments in the region and development partners to explore innovative ways to use these resources to achieve greater development impact. I also call on all stakeholders to take the steps required to create the security and political conditions necessary for the implementation of development assistance in the Sahel region.

67. I commend the close cooperation between the United Nations, the African Union, ECOWAS, the Group of Five for the Sahel, the European Union and other partners in support of stability in the Sahel region and reiterate the dedication of the United Nations to ensuring the effective implementation of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel, in close collaboration with Member States, regional organizations and other stakeholders. The United Nations will take into account the conclusions of the independent evaluation to revise the strategy's implementation modalities, including its thematic focus, coordination arrangements, partnerships and distribution of responsibilities among United Nations entities in the field and at Headquarters.

68. In view of the broad range of challenges to peace and stability that West Africa and the Sahel continue to face and the continuous need for support to the efforts of regional and subregional organizations to promote peace, stability and good governance, I recommend that the mandate of UNOWAS be extended for a period of three years, from 1 January 2017 until 31 December 2019. I will submit a detailed description of the proposed mandate in a letter to the President of the Security Council.

69. In conclusion, I wish to express my deep appreciation to the Governments of West Africa and the Sahel region, the ECOWAS Commission, the African Union, the Lake Chad Basin Commission, the Mano River Union and the Group of Five for the Sahel for their continued cooperation with UNOWAS. I also extend my appreciation to the United Nations system in West Africa and the Sahel, civil society organizations and other institutions for their close partnership with UNOWAS in the implementation of its mandate. I express particular appreciation to my Special Representative, the staff of UNOWAS and the staff of the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission for their continuing efforts to advance peace and security in West Africa and the Sahel.

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The Security Council,

Recalling Presidential Statement 2015/25,

Taking note of the Secretary-General's reports S/2016/949, as well as S/2015/203 and S/2016/361,

Recalling its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, which includes the first internationally agreed definition of the crime of trafficking in persons and provides a framework to effectively prevent and combat trafficking in persons, and *further recalling* the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons,

Recognizing that trafficking in persons in areas affected by armed conflict and post conflict situations can be for the purpose of various forms of exploitation, including exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs; *further recognizing* that trafficking in persons in armed conflict and post conflict situations can also be associated with sexual violence in conflict and that children in situations of armed conflict and persons displaced by armed conflict, including refugees, can be especially vulnerable to trafficking in persons in armed conflict and to these forms of exploitation,

Reiterating the critical importance of all Member States fully implementing relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 2195 (2014) and 2253

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(2015), which express concern that terrorists benefit from transnational organized crime in some regions, including from the trafficking in persons among others, as well as 2242 (2015), which expresses concern that acts of sexual and gender-based violence are known to be part of the strategic objectives and ideology of certain terrorist groups; and *recognizing* the connection between trafficking in persons, sexual violence and terrorism and other transnational organized criminal activities, which can prolong and exacerbate conflict and instability or intensify its impact on civilian populations,

Expressing deep concern that acts of sexual and gender-based violence, including when associated to trafficking in persons, are known to be part of the strategic objectives and ideology of certain terrorist groups, used as a tactic of terrorism and an instrument to increase their finances and their power through recruitment and the destruction of communities, as described in the relevant Secretary-General's Reports; that trafficking in persons, in particular women and girls, remains a critical component of the financial flows to certain terrorist groups; and that, when leading to certain forms of exploitation, is being used by these groups as a driver for recruitment,

Recognizing that trafficking in persons entails the violation or abuse of human rights, and *underscoring* that certain acts or offences associated with trafficking in persons in the context of armed conflict may constitute war crimes; *and recalling further* the responsibilities of States to end impunity and to prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes as well as other crimes and the need for States to adopt appropriate measures within their national legal systems for those crimes for which they are required under international law to exercise their responsibility to investigate and prosecute,

Expressing solidarity with victims of trafficking in persons, including victims of trafficking in persons in armed conflict and post-conflict situations and in humanitarian crisis derived from them; *noting in this regard* the importance of assistance and services for the physical, psychological and social recovery, rehabilitation and reintegration; *recognizing* the extreme trauma experienced by the victims of trafficking in persons in the context of armed conflict and sexual violence in conflict, and that humanitarian organizations should consider this vulnerability in humanitarian planning,

Reaffirming that trafficking in persons in the context of armed conflict, especially women and girls, cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality, or civilization,

Emphasizing the importance of engaging religious and traditional leaders, paying particular attention to amplifying the voices of women and girls alongside men and boys, with the objective of countering terrorism and violent extremism which can be conducive to terrorism, refuting the justification of trafficking in persons in the context of armed conflict and sexual or other violence in conflict, addressing the stigmatization suffered by survivors and facilitating their return and reintegration in families and communities,

Recalling all its resolutions on children and armed conflict that call for the protection of children affected by armed conflicts; *condemning* all violations and abuses against children in armed conflict and *noting in particular* that the

recruitment and use of children in violation of applicable international law by parties to armed conflict can be associated with trafficking in persons; *expressing grave concern over* the high numbers of girls and boys among persons trafficked in armed conflict and their heightened vulnerability to violations and abuses, including girls and boys who are forcibly displaced by armed conflict, particularly when separated from their families or caregivers,

Recalling resolution 2249 (2015), in which the Security Council condemns in the strongest terms the gross, systematic, and widespread abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law by ISIL (also known as Daesh), and resolution 2253 (2015), in which the Security Council condemns in the strongest terms abductions of women and children, including by ISIL, ANF, and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, expresses outrage at their exploitation and abuse, including rape and sexual violence, forced marriage, and enslavement by these entities, and notes that any person or entity who transfers funds to ISIL directly or indirectly in connection with such exploitation and abuse would be eligible for listing by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) concerning ISIL (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities,

Noting with concern the criminal misuse of information and communications technologies, particularly the Internet, to facilitate the trafficking of persons, in particular the sale and trade, by certain terrorist groups and emphasizing the importance of countering such use as part of counter-terrorism efforts while respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms and in compliance with other obligations under international law,

1. *Condemns* in the strongest terms all instances of trafficking in persons in areas affected by armed conflicts, and stresses that trafficking in persons undermines the rule of law and contributes to other forms of transnational organized crime, which can exacerbate conflict and foster insecurity and instability and undermine development;

2. *Calls upon* Member States:

(a) That have not yet done so, to consider as a matter of priority ratifying or acceding to and to fully implement the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, as well as all relevant international instruments;

(b) To take decisive and immediate action to prevent, criminalize, investigate, prosecute and ensure accountability of those who engage in trafficking in persons, including in the context of armed conflict, in which it is particularly important that evidence of such crimes be collected and preserved so that investigations and prosecutions may occur;

(c) To investigate, disrupt and dismantle networks involved in trafficking in persons in the context of armed conflict, in accordance with national legislation, including anti-money laundering, anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws and, where appropriate, counter terrorism laws, *and underscores in this regard* the importance of international law enforcement cooperation, including with respect to investigation, documentation, and prosecution of trafficking cases, *calls in this*

regard for the continued support of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and other relevant United Nations entities, and international and regional bodies, including INTERPOL, as appropriate, in providing technical assistance upon request and within their existing mandates, and *encourages* Member States to consider establishing jurisdiction in line with article 15 of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;

(d) To implement robust victim, and possible victim, identification mechanisms and provide access to protection and assistance for identified victims without delay, also in relation to trafficking in persons in armed conflict, including where such victims are refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs), and to address comprehensively victims' needs, including the provision of or access to medical, psycho-social assistance and legal aid, as well as ensure that victims are treated as victims of crime and in line with domestic legislation not penalized or stigmatized for their involvement in any unlawful activities in which they have been compelled to engage; calls in this regard for the continued support of UNODC and other relevant United Nations entities, including UNHCR, as well as international and regional bodies, including IOM, in assisting Member States, upon request, with identification of and assistance to trafficking victims;

3. *Encourages* Member States to:

(a) Build strong partnerships with the private sector and civil society, including local women organizations, and to redouble their efforts by encouraging these actors to provide information helping to identify, disrupt, dismantle and bring to justice individuals and networks involved in trafficking in persons in areas affected by armed conflict, including by training relevant officials such as law enforcement personnel, border control officers, labour inspectors, consular or embassy officials, judges and prosecutors and peacekeepers to identify indicators of trafficking in persons in areas affected by armed conflict in supply chains;

(b) Consider that in some circumstances trafficking in persons in armed conflict in all its forms and sexual violence in conflict can cause large movements of refugees and migrants; recalls the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and/or its Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees; and furthermore *urges* that all refugee-receiving countries provide information on the services available to victims of trafficking and sexual violence survivors, ensure sustainable psychosocial support and provide survivors with the option to document their cases for future legal action to hold traffickers accountable, and that due consideration is given to clarifying and securing the legal status of undocumented refugee children, including refugee children conceived as a result of sexual violence or exploitation, to avoid situations of possible statelessness;

4. *Encourages* the Financial Action Task-Force (FATF) and FATF-Style Regional Bodies (FSRBs) to consider including an analysis of financial flows associated with trafficking in persons that finances terrorism as part of its ongoing work, in close cooperation with CTED, the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team and with UNODC;

5. *Calls on* those Member States who have not yet done so to develop the expertise of their Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs) to analyse cases of trafficking in persons that finance terrorism, and encourages them to work together to develop

that capacity, and, in this regard, *further encourages* Member States and relevant UN entities and other international and regional organizations to provide other States which may need so, upon their request, with the financial, material and technical assistance that they may require to build the capacity mentioned above;

6. *Calls on* Member States to consider reinforcing legal and regulatory measures to facilitate the sharing of information, both domestically and internationally, between law enforcement and regulatory actors and the private sector as well as within the private sector, in line with applicable international and national law, to help identify and detect suspicious financial activity related to trafficking in persons that finances terrorism, while also recognizing the need to protect the confidentiality of personal data of victims;

7. *Recalls* its decision, in resolution 1373 (2001) that all Member States shall ensure that any person who participates in the financing, planning, preparation or perpetration of terrorist acts or in supporting terrorist acts is brought to justice, *urges* all States to ensure that their domestic laws and regulations establish serious criminal offenses sufficient to provide the ability to prosecute and penalize in a manner duly reflecting the seriousness of the offence of trafficking in persons committed with the purpose of supporting terrorist organizations or individual terrorists, including through the financing of and recruitment for the commission of terrorist acts;

8. *Stresses* that acts of trafficking in persons in armed conflict and sexual and gender-based violence in conflict, including when it is associated to trafficking in persons in armed conflict, can be part of the strategic objectives and ideology of, and used as a tactic by certain terrorist groups, by, *inter alia*, incentivizing recruitment; supporting financing through the sale, trade and trafficking of women, girls and boys; destroying, punishing, subjugating, or controlling communities; displacing populations from strategically important zones; extracting information for intelligence purposes from male and female detainees; advancing ideology which includes the suppression of women's rights and the use of religious justification to codify and institutionalize sexual slavery and exert control over women's reproduction; and therefore *encourages* all relevant actors at the national, regional and international level to ensure that such considerations are taken into account, in accordance with their obligations under international law and national laws;

9. *Underlines further* that achieving the strategic objectives noted above may entail the use of various forms of sexual violence in conflict, also when associated with trafficking in persons in the context of armed conflict, including, inter alia, rape, sexual slavery, forced prostitution and forced pregnancy, and *notes* that these different forms of sexual violence in conflict may require tailored programmatic responses including specialized medical and psychosocial assistance and analysis as a basis for action;

10. *Affirms* that victims of trafficking in persons in all its forms, and of sexual violence, committed by terrorist groups should be classified as victims of terrorism with the purpose of rendering them eligible for official support, recognition and redress available to victims of terrorism, have access to national relief and reparations programmes, contribute to lifting the socio-cultural stigma attached to this category of crime and facilitate rehabilitation and reintegration

efforts; *furthermore emphasizes* that survivors should benefit from relief and recovery programmes, including health care, psychosocial care, safe shelter livelihood support and legal aid and that services should include provision for women with children born as a result of wartime rape, as well as men and boys who may have been victims of sexual violence in conflict, including when it is associated with trafficking in persons in armed conflict;

11. *Condemns* all acts of trafficking, particularly the sale or trade in persons undertaken by the 'Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant' (ISIL, also known as Da'esh), including of Yazidis and other persons belonging to religious and ethnic minorities, and *condemns* also any such trafficking in persons and violations and other abuses committed by Boko Haram, Al-Shabaab, the Lord's Resistance Army, and other terrorist or armed groups for the purpose of sexual slavery, sexual exploitation, and forced labour, *recognizes* the importance of collecting and preserving evidence relating to such acts in order to ensure that those responsible can be held accountable, and *notes* that such acts may also contribute to the funding and sustainment of such groups or to serve other strategic objectives as outlined in paragraph 5 above;

12. *Expresses its intention* to consider targeted sanctions for individuals and entities involved in trafficking in persons in areas affected by armed conflict and in sexual violence in conflict, and *encourages* information exchange and other appropriate forms of cooperation between relevant United Nations entities, including the Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict and the Special Representative on Children in Armed Conflict, within their respective mandates, regarding initiatives and strategies to curb trafficking in persons in the context of armed conflict;

13. *Expresses* further its intention to integrate the issue of trafficking in persons in the areas affected by armed conflict and sexual violence in conflict into the work of relevant sanctions committees where in accordance with their mandates, and to ensure that sexual violence in conflict expertise, including when it is associated with trafficking in persons in the context of armed conflict consistently informs the work of sanctions committees, and *further expresses* its intention to invite the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict and on Children and Armed Conflict to brief these sanctions committees, as necessary, in accordance with the Committee's rules of procedure, and to provide relevant information including, if applicable, the names of individuals involved in the trafficking in persons who may meet the committees' designation criteria;

14. *Requests* the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, when consulting with Member States, to include in their discussions the issue of trafficking in persons in the areas of armed conflict and the use of sexual violence in armed conflict as it relates to ISIL (also Known as Da'esh), Al Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities and to report to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) on these discussions as appropriate;

15. *Encourages* Member States to ensure that existing national strategic frameworks and national action plans against trafficking in persons national action plans and other planning frameworks on women and peace and security, developed through broad consultations, including with civil society, and comprehensive and

integrated national counter terrorism strategies are complementary and mutually reinforcing;

16. *Requests* the Counter Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED), within its existing mandate, under the policy guidance of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC), and in close cooperation with UNODC and other relevant entities, to include in CTED's country assessments, as appropriate, information regarding Member States efforts to address the issue of trafficking in persons where it is committed for the purpose of supporting terrorism, including through the financing of or recruitment for the commission of terrorist acts;

17. *Encourages* UNODC and other relevant United Nations entities, including UNHCR and UNICEF, and other international and regional bodies, including INTERPOL and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), to continue supporting upon request, in accordance with their respective mandates and expertise, Member States efforts to develop such capabilities, including through the exchange of information and the strengthening of networks for regional and international cooperation in relation to trafficking in persons in areas affected by armed conflict; and in this regard, *encourages further* the abovementioned entities and bodies to train their personnel to prevent and respond appropriately to trafficking in persons in areas affected by armed conflict in all its forms and sexual violence in conflict; support the tracking and identification of individuals and groups responsible for the trafficking in persons in the context of armed conflict; share relevant information to ensure accountability; enhance cooperation in documentation, extradition and legal assistance and enhance public awareness to combat trafficking in persons in armed conflict, including when it is associated with sexual violence in conflict and facilitate accountability;

18. *Takes note with appreciation of* the efforts undertaken by the Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict and the Team of Experts on Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict to strengthen monitoring and analysis of sexual violence in conflict, including when associated with trafficking in persons in armed conflict and post conflict situations, used as a tactic of war and also as a tactic by certain terrorist groups, as well as in seeking concrete and time-bound commitments and implementation plans by all parties to conflict to prevent and address such crimes in line with resolutions 1960 and 2106, and *encourages* a more systematic approach and the acceleration of such efforts; furthermore requests information, as appropriate, on practical measures undertaken by parties to the conflict pursuant to the abovementioned commitments and implementation plans;

19. *Further encourages* Member States to provide training to all peacekeeping personnel to be deployed in UN peace operations in conflict and post-conflict zones on responding to trafficking in persons in the context of armed conflict, gender expertise, sexual exploitation and abuse prevention and assessing sexual violence in conflict as a component of pre-deployment training, and to ensure that this consideration is integrated into the performance and operational readiness standards against which troops are assessed;

20. *Urges* relevant UN agencies operating in humanitarian crises derived from armed conflict and post-conflict situations to ensure, in accordance with their respective mandates, that the risk of trafficking in persons in armed conflict is considered in protection of civilians and humanitarian needs assessments, that they

build their technical capacity to assess situations for instances of trafficking in persons in armed conflict and that they work together to identify, prevent and respond effectively to victims of trafficking; and *calls upon* the Inter-Agency Standing Committee to strengthen the humanitarian community's response to addressing trafficking in persons in armed conflict and exploitation during a crisis through existing protection mechanisms and programming;

21. *Invites* the Secretary-General to integrate, when relevant, the issue of trafficking in persons in the context of armed conflict and post conflict situations in all its forms as a factor in conflict prevention strategies, conflict analysis, integrated missions' assessment and planning, peacebuilding support and humanitarian response; *requests* that relevant mission and thematic reporting to the Security Council includes information relating to trafficking in persons in the context of armed conflict and recommendations to address it; *requests further* that the Secretary-General takes steps to improve the collection of data, monitoring and analysis of trafficking in persons in the context of armed conflict, in order to better identify and prevent its incidence;

22. *Welcomes* further briefings on trafficking in persons in armed conflict, as necessary, by relevant United Nations entities, including the Executive Director of UNODC, and other international and regional bodies such as IOM; and *encourages* further consideration of the perspective and experience of civil society representatives, in particular of survivors of trafficking in persons in armed conflict, in briefings to the Security Council in relevant country-specific considerations and thematic areas, in accordance with established practice and procedure;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and report, within twelve months, on strengthening coordination within the United Nations system, including through the United Nations' Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT), to prevent and counter trafficking in persons in armed conflict in all its forms, and to protect those affected by armed conflict at risk of being trafficked, especially women and children; and further requests that this report also consider, inter alia, options for: strengthening efforts by existing subsidiary bodies of the Security Council, Security Council-mandated peace keeping operations and special political missions, in accordance with their respective mandates, as well as by Member States; data on geographical areas, routes or locations where patterns of trafficking in persons in armed conflict are being developed, in coordination with all relevant UN entities; and recommendations for UN agencies to mitigate the risk of contributing to trafficking in persons in armed conflict through procurement and supply chains;

24. *Decides* to remain actively seized of this matter.